

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCIII. No. 6

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 27, 1944

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

W. F. A. to Call Wheat Loans May 1
Guide to Purchase of C.C.C. Soybeans
Fined \$110 for Violating Federal
Seed Act

The Grain Trade's Mecca Oct. 8-9
Grain Trade Abbreviations
Poultry Production Problems—Berger
New Records in Grain Handling
Soybean Crushing Capacity

Trading in Grain Futures to Be
Strangled

Does Co-operative Violate Law by Adding
Dividend to Ceiling

Increasing Elevator Leg Capacities

Failure of Government Price Stabilization

Scale Beam Magnetized by Lightning

The \$3,000,000 Feed Suit

Sorghum Futures Trade Off to Good Start



Native Chieftain and his Mud Grain Storage Bins at Lanfiera on Black Volta River in French West Africa

Photos by Dr. Robert W. Forbes; Courtesy Chicago Tribune.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

H. C. Adams, broker, grain & field seeds.*
Burns Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mchng.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Legg & Company, Est. 1878, grain receivers-shippers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, protein feeds.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummings & McAlister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members
Woodcamp, Inc., grain, feeds, consignments.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage-mchdrs.*

DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines Elevator Co., wheat, corn, oats, soybeans.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Grain Co., operating 2,000,000 bu. elvtr.
Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator.*
Flequay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. md-g.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., dd. seeds.*

FARWELL, TEXAS

Henderson Grain & Seed Co., field seed & grain.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Paul Allison Co., grn. merch., milo, kafir, fld. sds.
Knackitt Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Blewett Grain Co., G. E., brokerage, commission.
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Great West Grain & Seed Co., grain, feed, seed.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse.
Transit Grain Co., grains, seeds, concentrates, minerals.*
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, mdsg., public storage.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-Operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
The Midwest Grain Co., grain merchants, country elev.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Bates Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Harold A. Merrill, grain merchant.
Meservey O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., wheat, kafir, barley, etc.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Sampson Grain Co., futures merchandisers.
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., grn. mchts., consignments.
Simonds-Shields-Thels Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Gold Proof Elevator, receivers and shippers.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.*
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members

Seaboard Western Grain Corporation, grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Rutler-Welsh Co., elevator capacity 3,000,000.
Taylor Grain Co., cash grain broker.*
United Grain Co., Buyers Agents.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
J. Younge Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Eastern Commodities Corporation, grain dealers, brokers.
P. R. Markley, receivers, shippers.
Tidewater Grain Company, receivers, shippers.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ken Clark Grain Co., consignments and brokerage.
Dannen Mills, grain merchants-consignments.*
Geiger and Graham Grain Co., receivers-shippers.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Fuller-Woodridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.*
Dan Mullally Grain Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Service Grain Co., grain commission merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Board of Trade Members

Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair Grain Co., grain merchants.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Nanson Commission Co.
Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
GRAIN
Baltimore, Md.

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. DEWEY & SONS •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS

Frank A. Theis, President

F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President

F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.

HAROLD A. MERRILL
GRAIN1412-14 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

ASK US FOR BIDS

MEMBERS

Kansas City Board of Trade
Chicago Board of Trade

Harold A. Merrill R. V. Millikan

WOLCOTT & LINCOLNIncorporated
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
CONSIGNMENTS
Future orders executed in all markets.C. G. W. Elevator, Kansas City, Kans.
Wellington Terminal Elev., Wellington, Kans.
Leavenworth Elevator, Leavenworth, Kans.
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Wellington, Kans.**CONFIRMATION
BLANKS***Simple - Complete - Safe*

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 85 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.25.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Commercial Exchange
Members**PHILADELPHIA**Commercial Exchange
Members**P. R. MARKLEY**

Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

GRAIN and FEEDReceivers - Shippers
Forwarders - Jobbers

Members

Chicago Board of Trade
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Correspondents

James E. Bennett & Company

P. R. MARKLEY P. W. MARKLEY

Members Chicago Board of Trade

**EASTERN COMMODITIES
CORPORATION**

Grain Dealers and Brokers

BOURSE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA
6, PA.

R. J. BARNES, President

F. J. FABER, Vice-President

W. P. JONES, Secretary

C. E. DONEGAN, Treasurer

Cable Address "RAYBAR"

**TIDEWATER
GRAIN COMPANY**Receivers—Shippers—Exporters
Export and Domestic ForwardersMembers all leading Exchanges
Established 1927Bourse Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore 2, Md.Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**American Elevator & Grain Division**

Russell Miller Milling Company

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

Wood Grain Corp.

CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERAGE

BUFFALO, 2, N. Y.

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members**BUTLER-WELSH GRAIN COMPANY***Grain Commission Merchants*

THREE MILLION BUSHELS CAPACITY

Phone Atlantic 2900

Offices, 516-521 Grain Exchange Bldg., OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"70 years of continuous service in the grain trade"***GRAIN — BEANS
STOCKS — BONDS
COTTON — BUTTER
EGGS—PROVISIONS****Car Load
Grain Tables**

Eighth edition of Clark's Car Load Grain Tables, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to	129,950	lbs.	to	bushels of	32	lbs.
20,000	"	74,950	"	"	"	34	"
20,000	"	118,950	"	"	"	48	"
20,000	"	140,950	"	"	"	56	"
20,000	"	140,950	"	"	"	60	"

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages of linen ledger paper reinforced with linen, bound in keratol with marginal index. Shipping Weight, 12 ozs.

Price \$2.50 plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY

141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • ENID • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

**HERE'S YOUR MARKET
FOR HIGH QUALITY GRAINS!****The Quaker Oats Company**

GRAIN DEPT., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Continuous Buyers of Oats, Wheat, Corn, Barley**Scale and Credit
Tickets**

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5½ x 13¾ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 51. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$ Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of.....to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single Copy, 75c; three copies, \$1.95, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**Safety
Sample Envelopes**

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. Grain size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, \$2.50 per hundred, 500, \$11.00. Seed size, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, per hundred \$2.10 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time

BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1936), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (10th edition) 4.00
Peerless Export Grain Code.....85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH of the GRAIN BUSINESS

CARGILL

INCORPORATED

Minneapolis and All Principal Terminal Markets

Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision Given Every
Consignment.

**Grain
Receiving
Books**

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

**DUST IS
DYNAMITE****It Must Be
Handled With Care**

Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our Dust Control Bulletins and Engineering Data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

400 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Everytime

you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

SERVING THE MIDWEST

Since 1855

Concrete Grain Elevators
Grain Processing Plants

THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.

Industrial Engineers and Builders

406 Fleming Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Ia.



CHALMERS & BORTON

Contractors and Engineers
Hutchinson, Kansas



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators, Feed & Flour Mills, Soya Bean Processing Plants

1844 — 1944

A Century in Engineering and Construction

231 South La Salle Street

Chicago 4, Illinois

Jones - Mettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including
Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments
Designed and constructed by us.



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company
DESIGNERS *MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.* *BUILDERS*
 Grain Elevators — Mill Buildings — Industrial Plants

ATTENTION!

**Hammer Mill Belts
Immediate Delivery**

**WHITE STAR
MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., Inc.**
 211 N. St. Francis St., Wichita, Kans.
 Phone 5-8531

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
 Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
 Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
 2806 Taylor Street Omaha, Neb.

TILLOTSON

CONSTRUCTION CO.
 Builders of Elevators and Mills

CONCRETE or WOOD
 1215 JONES ST. OMAHA, NEBR.

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
 Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
 Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.
 Fort Branch, Indiana
Designers — Contractors

Have You An Elevator For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy An Elevator?

See our "Elevator For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number

no "OVER-FILLS"
 or "UNDER-FILLS"

when you bag
 with a

**RICHARDSON
SCALE**



You make a three-fold saving—on leaks, labor and wrong weights—when you use a Richardson Net Weighing Bagging Scale to handle your wheat, corn, oats, scratch feed, seeds, beans, etc.

The open type, portable, floor model (illustrated here) is easily moved to bins that are scattered around the mill. It requires little headroom, the height of spout is adjustable to fit size of bag used. Ease of operation permits an unskilled workman to weigh and fill 4 to 7 bags per minute. The "equal balance" principle assures accurate weights—no lost profit due to over-weight or under-weight. Leak-proof inlet gate and hopper discharge, and dust-proof construction further add to the economy of this scale.

Richardson Bagging Scales are also made in overhead portable and stationary types. Bulletin 2067 describes and illustrates many models of grain and feed bagging scales. Send for a copy.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY
 CLIFTON, N. J.

Atlanta San Francisco Wichita Minneapolis Chicago
 Philadelphia Montreal Boston Omaha New York Toronto

Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 1/2 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 3/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—9500 bu. elevator located on CGW Ry. in So. Cent. Iowa. Write Wm. N. Plymat, 710 Ins. Exchange Bldg., Des Moines 8, Iowa.

FOR SALE—250,000 bushels Steel Elevator located in the most important Railroad Centers of the U. S. A. Address 92U2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN Elevator and feed mill for sale. Good retail and wholesale business in grain, feed and coal. Located at Athens, Mich. E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana, Ind.

FOR SALE—Two elevators in County Seat. Best small town in Central Ill. Price only \$7,500 for both. Owner seventy-four years old. Must sell. E. E. Brass, Petersburg, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—25,000 bu. capacity. Electrically equipped. Good grain territory. Side lines coal, seed and fertilizer. 70 mi. from Chicago on I. C. R. R. John S. Karcher, Herscher, Ill.

FOR SALE

Grain elevator located on Pennsylvania Railroad, Sandusky, Ohio. 14,000 bushel capacity. Electric power, fully equipped. THE O & M SEED COMPANY, GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO.

STILLWELL, IND.—Grain elevator and land 9 Mi. S. E. of LaPorte, good machinery and buildings on Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate R.R. Long established, proven money maker. No competition. Widow must sell. Address 92S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED

WANTED TO LEASE—Small feed mfg. and jobbing business or plant suitable for this use in small Midwest or Northwest town. Give details on equipment, storage and mfg. capacity, general construction and layout, R.R. facilities, and submit photograph if possible. Have capital and experience necessary for sizeable operation. Write 92U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BATES Grain Company.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced grain man to manage and operate Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Fleming, Colorado. Latest equipment big scale. Present manager retiring been here 18 years. Write H. H. Sonnenberg, Secretary.

WANTED—Assistant elevator manager. Qualified to become a manager. Should be experienced in testing and grading grains. Mechanically inclined. Prefer a man who has had experience with Hess Driers. This is your chance for advancement. Write today stating your qualifications and experience. Address 92U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—For soybean processing plant in Illinois; or experienced Expeller operator who can handle men, maintain machinery and production, competent to fill position of Superintendent. Good opportunity for man with right education, experience and character. State full information in first letter. All replies confidential. Address 92T8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER with 25 years' experience in co-operative and independent elevators in Iowa desires to make connection with grain, feed or seed firm on the West Coast. Past records will stand inspection and elevators under my management were money makers. Can make change on month notice. Write 92R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

POSITION WANTED

Am thoroughly familiar in all branches of the grain business. Have 5 years experience as Manager of country elevator, 4 as Superintendent of terminal elevator and 12 years member of Chicago Board of Trade as floor manager and trader. Address 92T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as assistant manager in terminal elevator or in a brokerage office, preferably in Western Ill. Have had 7 years experience as warehouse foreman and manager of small elev. Address 92T2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One Gruendler Whirlbeater Grinder with 60 H.P. motor. Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Birch Run, Mich.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Fairbanks two-quart brass bucket grain testers, in fine condition. Price \$25.00 each. F. H. Schlicht, 102 N. 11th St., Temple, Tex.

FOR SALE—Complete multiple "V" belt drive with 8 belts 100" and 2 grooved pulleys 8 1/4" dia. and 9 3/4" dia., complete \$60.00. Brown's Store, Sheldon, Wisc.

FOR SALE—Complete rope drive. 500 feet of 1 1/2 inch rope complete with grooved sheaves and swinging tension yoke. This drive was used only one season. Priced right. O. L. Barr Grain Co., Bicknell, Ind.

FOR SALE—Used No. 1 Cornwall cleaner complete with screens. Used Union Iron Works Western Sheller about 600 bu. capacity. Both in working condition but too small for our use. Priced right. O. L. Barr Grain Co., Bicknell, Ind.

FOR SALE—1 Anglo American continuous molasses feed mixer—3 ton per hour capacity. Inclusive of motor driven pump, gauges, 15 HP motor direct connected and 300 gal. molasses tank. J. E. HAGAN MILL MACHINERY, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—2 Dbl. 9x18 S. W. Ballbearing Rolls, full; 1 Dbl. 9x24 S. W. Ballbearing Roll, full; 1—3 Bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 1—0-3/4 Plan Sifter, 6 Sections; a lot of other items. Write for what you want, may have it. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South 2nd Street, Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, 23 ft. 6 in. complete with chain, 4 in. cups and sprocket for drive. Hay presses, large bale, use 7 ft. 3 in. wire. 1 Dederick stationary, two lever track with capstan and cable. 1 Hendricks travelling, two lever with crab. Bags, recleaned fertilizer, burlap, suitable for grain, in bales of 500. R. W. Dilatush, Dayton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Richardson 2 Bu. Grain Scale, Automatic; 9x18 Nordyke Roll Stand Monitor No. 4 Corn Scourer AA-1 Shape; 2 Wolf Plan Sifters. Large lot other Mill Machinery. Write us your needs. We BUY.

Ross Machine Works, Inc.
23 W. 16th St.,
Oklahoma City 3, Okla.

MILL MACHINERY

24" Sprout Waldron motor driven attrition mill. Robinson crusher with jack shaft and motor. Sprout Waldron corn sheller. Three bucket elevators, shafting, hangers and pulleys. 10 HP, 20 HP, and 25 HP. Fairbanks Morse type Y oil engines. Large stock **REBUILT GUARANTEED** motors all makes, types and sizes. No priorities required. Complete stock list, Bulletin No. 75, mailed free on request. **ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO.**, 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

MACHINES WANTED**WANTED—TO BUY**

2—6 x 17 Square Sifters
2—32" x 80" Differential Reels

In offering

- (1) State name of manufacturer of equipment
- (2) How long in operation and whether purchased new or used
- (3) Present location and last time operated
- (4) Lowest price and f.o.b. point and how soon shipment could be made.

Illinois Cereal Mills, Inc.
Paris, Ill.

G. E. BLEWETT GRAIN CO.

**Serving the Grain Trade
in Fort Worth
Since 1910**

Phone L D 146

P. O. Address 1902 Fair Bldg.

Fort Worth, Texas

The Grain Sorghum parity price was \$2.06 per 100 lbs. on Aug. 15, the same price as a month earlier, and the average farm price was \$2.03.

Any appraisal of the probable world demand for wheat in the 1944-45 season can be of little value at this time in view of the rapid and far-reaching changes in the war situation in Europe and in the Pacific zone, but even should it reach 700,000,000 bus., which would be the largest in years, it would be comparatively simple for the four chief exporting countries to furnish this amount during the season. —Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10 ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. B. W. Kyner, Wilson, Kans.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

Designated corn processors have been authorized to accumulate corn to supply them until Nov. 11. Hitherto inventories were limited to enough to supply them until Oct. 28, by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS; Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY— for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.10 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables										32
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS										
600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	48
600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	56
600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	60
600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	70
600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	600-14.31	75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

The Grain Trade's Mecca Oct. 8-9

The coming convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n presents many interesting aspects. In a year when conventions are taboo, the advisability of holding any sort of meeting was thoroughly discussed by the Board of Directors. The many problems facing the trade seem to demand a meeting of leaders in the industry, so that proper discussion, thought and planning could be given a variety of subjects affecting every segment of an industry which gathers, processes and distributes the greater part of the food supply of a continent.

With business strictly the theme, with no entertainment or banquets planned, and the industry still confused and laboring under government restrictions and regulations, the grain and feed industry will get together at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Oct. 8 and 9, with a view to ironing out some of the difficulties presenting themselves.

Prior to the meeting, the secretaries of thirty affiliated associations, known as the Secretaries Circle, will get together to coordinate the thinking from all areas in the United States to a common denominator, so that the trade in all sections of the country will present, as near as possible, a solid front and a common answer to several pressing questions.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, the important committees of the National Ass'n will gather to discuss common problems, with many hot issues presenting themselves in some of these committee sessions. A meeting of the Country Elevator Committee, with Chairman S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, presiding, will spend a great deal of time discussing with men from the country the new problem in wages and hours.

Through the National Ass'n, questionnaires have recently been sent out to those areas where the Wages-Hours people had insufficient information for determining upon a new definition for the area of production, and it is expected that the complete picture can be presented at this important committee meeting in Chicago and the help asked for by the Wages-Hours people will come out of this meeting.

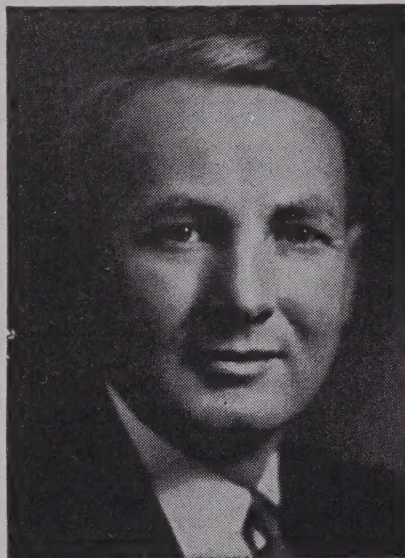
Another problem to be discussed by the Country Elevator Committee is the OPA regulations on grain storage and handling rates. The new soybean regulations will also be discussed in detail. Competent men have been selected to lead these discussions and there are a great many important decisions to be made.

A meeting of the Federation of Cash Grain

Commission Merchants will be held with President F. C. Bell of Omaha presiding.

The Retail Feed Committee of the National Ass'n, as well as the Feed Jobbers, will meet. A great number will attend the meeting for the primary purpose of presenting their particular problem to these committees for solution, and in many instances will be interested in more than one of the sessions, so for this reason it is provided that these meetings continue throughout the day until all problems have been disposed of.

MONDAY, OCT. 9, will be set aside for the regular business session of the Ass'n, with 37 directors to be elected, new committees to be formed, resolutions to be considered and a new constitution and by-laws to be discussed and voted upon. The new constitution and by-laws



Ben C. McCabe, Minneapolis, Minn.

also includes a new schedule of dues for membership. The new plan for membership dues is a scaling of dues from \$25.00 to \$100.00, depending upon the size and category of the business conducted.

All members of the Ass'n are urged to write to the separate committee chairmen in regard to problems which they will not be in attendance to present in person.

Members of affiliated associations are urged to write the secretaries of their state or regional groups their thinking in regard to many questions which will be up for consideration of the Secretaries Circle and the several committees of the National Ass'n. Although the attendance at the meeting is not expected to be large, more than the usual amount of important business is up for consideration.

THE TAX EQUALITY QUESTION

BEN C. McCABE of Minneapolis, Minn., President of the National Tax Equality Ass'n, is scheduled to speak at a special luncheon on the subject of tax equality. Mr. McCabe has been a country elevator operator, a terminal grain operator, and prominent in the grain business all his life. The question of how private grain and feed firms can obtain the tax equality with cooperatives is a subject of much concern to grain dealers all over the United States. Only a limited number can be accommodated at this luncheon and it is expected that reservations for the luncheon will be sold out before Oct. 9.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE FEED BUSINESS

ARTHUR F. HOPKINS of the Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass., large feed manufac-

turers established in 1886, is well qualified by experience and his working knowledge of the business to review what is happening in the feed business and point out the road these trends seem to indicate. Mr. Hopkins is Chairman of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and his subject, Feed Trade Review, is expected to interest all those in attendance at this meeting on Oct. 9.

THE PRESIDENT LOOKS BACK

ROY WELSH, President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and also President of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha, in looking back on this year of Ass'n activities, will also have something to say about how these activities will affect the future. Mr. Welsh has served the Ass'n well during the last year and has been rewarded for his and the Ass'n's effort in seeing an increase of 30 per cent in membership, and a much greater increase in Ass'n activity and participation in affairs of importance to the industry as a whole. Everyone will be interested in President Welsh's opening address at 10 a.m. Monday, Oct. 9.

He will be followed on the program by Harry Schaack, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and by Walter McCarthy of Duluth, Minn., Chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, who will discuss grain trade legislation.

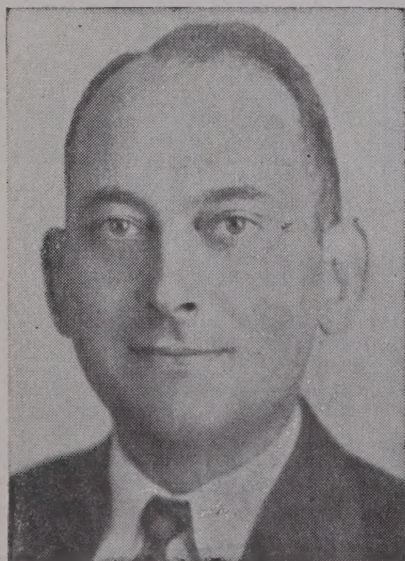
THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR MAN IS HEARD FROM

STEVE WILDER, Chairman of the National Country Elevator Committee, and recently appointed to the OPA Corn Industry Advisory Committee, will lead his group in a discussion on several important problems, three of which are of particular interest at this time.

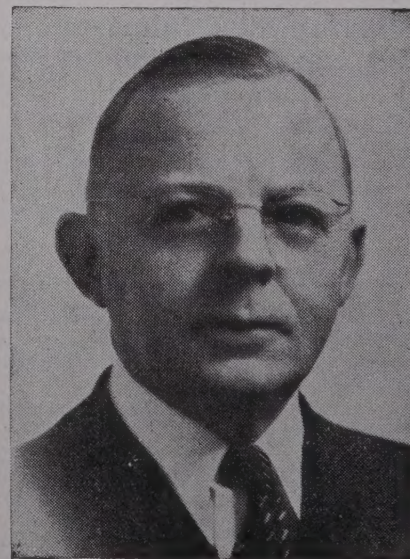
One of the big problems to be discussed by this Committee is the new definition of Area of Production which is soon to be decided by the Wage-Hour Division.

Another problem which is receiving a great deal of attention at this time in some states where state warehouse laws conflict with OPA regulations on grain storage and handling rates, is which rates apply. In some instances it has been held that where any public service is regulated by a State Commission, the rulings of this regulatory body supersede OPA regulations. This will be discussed in detail at the meeting of the Country Elevator Committee on Sunday, Oct. 8.

[Concluded on page 215]



Norris J. Burke, Legal Counsel of National Grain Trade Council.



Arthur F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., SEPTEMBER 27, 1944

WEEVIL are so frequently found in newly harvested grain cautious buyers are examining each load more thoroughly than usual. Each bug helps to swell the discount in the central market.

MISREPRESENTATIONS of feeds still continue by manufacturers who make exaggerated claims for their product. Fortunately a few are being restrained by the Federal Trade Commission, ostensibly to protect buyers; but also benefiting manufacturers who do not resort to misrepresentation.

THAT 26 operators of farmers' elevators have bought memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce is a striking testimonial to the value of the grain exchange as a farm service organization. The exchange is non-political and non-monopolistic, offering its facilities to everyone on the same basis. The farmers who join have an equal voice with other members in its management. It is their exchange. A better understanding of grain exchanges should follow from this association of country elevator operators.

CAUTIOUS grain shippers persist in grading their purchases by the Federal rules prevailing in all the central markets to which they bill their shipments and thereby avoid the sheriff.

CARPENTERS in the employ of the O.P.A. and W.F.A. at Washington are the only ones who know how to build a room that has the ceiling lower than the floor. To sustain this monstrosity between wheat and flour has been costing the Defense Supplies Corporation a subsidy of 11 to 25 cents per bushel to millers.

RESUMPTION of future trading in corn on the exchanges will not be on a sound basis until the O.P.A. removes the ceilings. Altho now inoperative the ceilings will choke off trade if the price advances, and even now discourage investment buying needed to carry the hedging load. The close of the European struggle will abolish all excuse for price ceilings.

TEAR GAS placed in office safes of isolated grain elevators has saved safe's contents from the safecrackers for several country elevators recently, serving as a most favorable testimonial for the installation of such gas in every country safe where watchmen are not continuously on guard. The liberation of the gas seems to fill the yeggmen with fear and they make a hasty exit.

AREA OF PRODUCTION definition, to comply with the directive of the Supreme Court, cannot as suggested by some contain any reference to location of the plant in towns of stated population limit. If the greater part of the grain received by an elevator is hauled direct by farmers it is immaterial whether the elevator is surrounded by a community of 100 souls or 10,000 persons.

GRAIN DEALERS doing business in States having laws penalizing owners who sell grain or any other commodity upon which a lien exists are fortunate indeed. This is such a flagrant violation of all business ethics no legislature would hesitate to outlaw and provide for real punishment of those indulging in this fraudulent practice. The grain trade is now so well organized it should be an easy matter to get such a law enacted in every grain growing State.

GRAIN warehousing is under the complete control, as it should be, of the state public utilities commissions, as provided in state laws. A public warehouseman, whether operating at a terminal or at a country station cannot avoid state regulation. The O.P.A. cannot set charges of a public warehouseman below those authorized by the state. A warehouseman signing a C.C.C. elevator agreement does not set aside state law; and a terminal public warehouseman who chooses to be licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act still is under state authority.

WHILE ONLY 800 grain and feed dealers are now expected to attend the 48th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, the headquarters hotel has 3000 guest chambers, so late comers may get a place to sleep, but to be sure of it, they will write for reservations early.

WHILE THERE seems to be a general campaign for altering and changing our present taxing laws, it should not be overlooked that the stockholders of every corporation paying an income or gross profit tax are doubly taxed on any profits accruing to their company or paid to them as dividends by the corporation.

PARITY PRICES for wheat are necessarily fluctuating up or down as measured by what growers have to pay for what they buy; and the general wage increase that it is expected the Administration will announce before Nov. 7 will increase costs of production before the W.F.A. takes over loan wheat May 1, automatically raising the parity price of wheat, that the W.F.A. is forced to pay.

THE FEDERAL Government lost so heavily by its first venture into the business of Crop Insurance, we would naturally expect it to desist, but the Friends of Sinacures persist in introducing new bills for another try in the insurance business, altho no analysis of the results of the last experiment have been presented in support of another trial. Governmental ventures into business the world over have always resulted in inefficiency, waste and extravagance, WHY continue the waste?

THE OWNER of an elevator well filled with grain who does not carry full insurance, is unnecessarily taking chances that his neighbor who refuses to carry any insurance will laugh at, altho insurance is so reasonable in cost no property owner can afford to carry the risk himself. Property owners who have cultivated the habit of protecting their property from unnecessary hazards, will enjoy Fire Unnecessary Week, October 8 to 14th, more if they enlist the support of neighbors having property exposing their own.

THE country elevator is classified by the O.P.A. sometimes as a "retailer," and sometimes not. It is impossible for the merchant to determine his status by studying the regulations, and the O.P.A. has refused a blanket interpretation, preferring to have each elevator operator take up the question with his O.P.A. office. A wrong opinion by the O.P.A. office is no protection, as witness the \$1,000,000 suit against a St. Louis feed manufacturer. A country elevator shipping large quantities of any grain in carloads could not rightly be classed a retailer by reason of retail sales of small quantities of grain.

The Agitators and Trading in Grain Futures

Few civilians outside the grain and cotton trades understand the factors involved in dealing in any commodity for future delivery, and whenever the vote chasers get desperate for more support, they attack the commercial exchanges dealing in commodities for future delivery, and few politicians understand that ownership of any commodity involves speculative interest that cannot be escaped except through the sale of the commodity owned. So the politicians conduct a mystifying campaign against anyone being relieved of ownership responsibilities through the sale of trades for future delivery on the organized exchanges.

Hence it is natural with the approach of another political campaign that the exchanges regulating the sale of grain for future delivery should be threatened with a lot of regulations and restrictions designed primarily to catch votes but in reality threatening to deprive the owners of farm products of the right to sell their products for future delivery on the organized exchanges, where men are required to live up to the letter and the spirit of their contracts.

The bill introduced in Washington this week to appropriate \$2,000,000,000 for marketing farm products is intended to make another impractical venture into boosting farm price in violation of the law of Supply and Demand. The politicians do not care if the venture costs the taxpayers every penny of the Two Billion, and that much more if it becomes necessary for the government agencies to make good on their contracts, but if the venture catches a lot of sucker votes then the proposed appropriation has served its purpose.

Every owner of any kind of property recognizes that in taking title to the property he becomes responsible for all the vacillations of market value to which every commodity is daily subjected. Exhorting agitators who have little regard for the principles involved in future trading and no regard whatever for the facts or the truth, have never hesitated to misrepresent the purpose and the result of future trading. Every well-regulated Exchange has tried through its studied rules and regulations to insure the registering of every market factor in the daily range of prices paid in the trading pits.

The present ceiling prices established through the rulings of the O.P.A., the C.C.C. and the W.F.A., made for the claimed purpose of preventing the inflation of values, has inflated prices even more than would be expected had the hysterical owners of the commodities been free of governmental interference.

Changing conditions effecting the Supply or Demand of any commodity dealt in on an organized Exchange, are

immediately reported to the Exchange and its members so that the market value of wheat, cotton or other farm products is effected long in advance of delivery months so owners of the commodity can adjust their holdings or their pledges for delivery to meet the new conditions, and thereby avoid heavy losses through the sharing of the ownership responsibility with other traders.

While the vacillations of an untrammelled market may occasionally be precipitous, they are small as compared with the changes that would take place if future trading were entirely abolished.

Flour Export Subsidy in Peril

The present policy of maintaining domestic wheat prices above the world price level will drive the United States out of the foreign markets for wheat or flour. Other grain exporting countries have an advantage of as much as 45 cents per bushel on wheat.

At the present time the Congress is committed to a policy of paying a subsidy on flour exported, tho this has been discontinued temporarily.

With artificial aids removed, low cost producers in the United States would continue growing wheat in competition with Canada, Australia and the Argentine, giving our grain merchants an opportunity to continue in the wheat export trade on a sound basis.

With the population each year becoming more preponderately urban will Congress continue a policy that raises the cost of the loaf to the urban dweller and cheapens it to the foreigner?

Scale Beam Magnetized by Lightning

Country elevator operators whose plants are not protected by standard lightning rod equipment will be deeply interested in the recent experience of E. F. Brown, Manager of the Arlington Elevator at Arlington, Kans. In the early morning of August 11th, Arlington was visited by a thunderstorm with unusually heavy lightning display and the elevator was struck by lightning, although not discovered until Manager Brown tried to balance his truck scale. To his great surprise the scale beam failed to break.

He inspected the knives and the levers and everything seemed to be in apple pie order, but the beam still failed to break, so he called a scale expert and after careful investigation expert discovered that the whole trouble was due to the beam being magnetized. After he demagnetized the beam it broke perfectly and has worked perfectly since. The beam was so magnetized that it would pick up a needle and hold it tight. We will appreciate hearing from any other elevator operator who has had a similar experience. It is surely unusual.

Saving Transportation Facilities

Grain shippers generally fully recognize that altho the railroads have many cars ordered, and are anxious to provide grain doors for every load, yet they are experiencing difficulty in obtaining many of the supplies essential to their furnishing efficient service, so it behooves all shippers to take good care not to use large spikes in anchoring grain doors to door casing because they make it necessary for unloaders to wreck the grain door in order to remove it from the doorway. Grain doors are more difficult to obtain today than ever and the greater care taken by shippers the more likely are they to get other grain doors when needed for making shipments.

The \$3,000,000 Feed Suit

The suit brought by the Office of Price Administration against a leading feed manufacturer having headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., carries implications alarming to other feed manufacturers large and small.

Altho this company followed directions of former price officials in computing margins on the recognized historical basis, the attorneys now in the saddle of the O.P.A. contend that this resulted in overcharges on nearly 2,000,000 tons of feed at \$1.57 per ton.

One question involved is whether the date of a sale is the time of the booking or time of delivery. On this authorities within the O.P.A. disagree, altho they are on record.

Many feed manufacturers are in the same boat. Other industries that have relied on official interpretations likewise are subject to suit by the government. Such a suit was filed last week against a fruit exchange in Berrien County, Michigan, to recover \$110,104.41 damages for alleged sales of grapes above the ceiling, altho the co-operative was relying on an official interpretation that sales could be made at the area ceiling instead of its own historical basis.

If the opinions of the 90 or more high-salaried lawyers of the O.P.A. are worthless as a guide the businessmen must interpret the law and the regulations promulgated in the Official Register himself or with the aid of his own attorney.

Reliance on his own possible correct interpretation of the law will certainly place the feed mixer in the position of submitting to unfair competition in price from mixers guided by erroneous official statements.

EVERY AMERICAN is thoroughly convinced that Herr Hitler will soon be waving a white flag and that, soon thereafter men and materials will be available for much needed elevator improvements.

Trading in Grain Futures to Be Strangled

"Complete disruption of futures tradings in agricultural commodities is threatened if the administration insists on offering to buy such commodities at full parity prices and the OPA retains these 100 per cent parity prices as its ceilings," Maurice Mandeville, president of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., declared at a meeting of resident directors of this group in Chicago.

"In view of the recent statements of the War Food Administration that industry could count on a rapid relaxation of regulatory restrictions immediately after the shooting stops in Europe, the announcement of this fresh attack on futures trading in agricultural commodities is a serious challenge to the American system of free enterprise. It comes at a time when the end of the war in Europe seems imminent. . . . This is almost incredible!" Mr. Mandeville continued.

"This action would seriously weaken our agricultural marketing machinery at a time when, with the approach of the end of the war, far-reaching investments will become necessary," Mr. Mandeville said. "Past experience, time and again, has shown that adjustments in production cannot be accomplished unless prices are allowed to function normally. Reliance on outright price fixing will retard rather than speed the correction of the maladjustments between supply and demand that will confront us and the rest of the world at the end of the war."

"The new move would tend to restrict the function of the middleman to the point of elimination. If by a simple order from Washington, the entire business of marketing wheat and cotton can be taken from merchants qualified by long experience to handle it and be given to government bureaus, and if the operation be financed by public funds, then why not clothes or shoes, both of them agricultural products one step removed."

"If a price equaling 100 per cent of parity need be paid the farmer to show him a fair return for his labor, then ceiling prices for those crops should be enough higher to give sufficient latitude to adjust supply and demand."

"What is being done in cotton and wheat today may easily be done tomorrow in corn and rye, thus completely disrupting the futures markets and depriving trade circles of all hedging facilities, at a time when the existence of orderly futures markets for such purposes would be of the greatest importance to the commodity trades as well as to the economy as a whole."

"Officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation as well as the Commodities Exchange Administration have repeatedly stressed the advisability of maintaining hedging facilities for agricultural commodities. These functions will be completely destroyed if the WFA does not immediately clarify and modify its policy with regard to support buying at ceiling prices."

"Full details of the program have not yet been announced by the CCC. It, therefore, is not yet too late to develop procedures that will permit the orderly adjustment of markets to the new situation and will permit continued functioning of futures markets at least within moderate price ranges."

O.P.A. Enforcement

The Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is defendant in a suit for \$80,250 treble damages brought by the Office of Price Administration on the allegation that the company sold mixed feed above the ceiling prices between Oct. 1, 1943, and Sept. 1, 1944. Officials of the company were not aware that the law was being violated.

The Petersburg Milling Co., of Bessemer, Pa., Harper Feed Mills, Jenkins Arcade; J. S. Riley & Co., New Castle; Diamond Milling Co., Darlington; Darlington Milling Co., and Rumbaugh's Feed Store, Saxonburg, have run afoul of the O.P.A.

J. F. Hogsett & Sons, Uniontown, Pa., are charged with selling above ceiling prices.

The Waynesburg Milling Co., Waynesburg, Pa., is charged with selling above ceiling prices.

72 Elevators Pay \$28,957 for Exceeding Corn Ceiling

Donald D. Holdoegel, enforcement attorney for the Des Moines office of price administration district has announced the Monett, Mo., corn ceiling cases had been settled with payment to the government of \$28,957.86.

Seventy-two Iowa elevators contributed to the payment, the largest penalty being \$3,395.30, the smallest \$17.17 and the average \$402.19.

The violation of OPA's price ceiling developed in the last 2 weeks of 1943 and the first 2 of 1944. Because of a \$1.19½ a bushel ceiling at Monett, which was higher than at Iowa points, some Iowa corn was sold on a "Monett basis." That enabled the elevators to realize about 2 cents a bushel over the Iowa ceiling.

Some of the corn handled on that basis never reached Monett. The OPA contended all the sales were made in Iowa, should have been governed by Iowa ceilings, and collected on the overcharges.

Effective Oct. 1 the uniform moisture content basis of 14 per cent adopted by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists several months ago should be used in all flour analyses.

Indiana handlers of soybeans are being asked by field men of the gross income tax division to pay tax on the basis of their gross receipts rather than on the 5c per bushel handling charge only. A hearing has been asked, and the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will intervene.

Liability for Damage to Wheat in Barges

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals gave Jas. Richardson & Sons judgment against Connors Marine Co. for damage to wheat in canal barges tied up at the Columbia Street Elevator, New York harbor.

Twenty-one barges were loaded at Buffalo between May 2 and July 17, 1941, and all reached New York safely, but the Erie Elevator had been destroyed by fire, and the parties agreed to hold the grain in the barges at a reduced rate of demurrage. The charge on the smaller 600-ton barges was \$24 a day, against \$9.75 for elevator storage. The contents had been made for shipment of 238,000 bus. on the New York Produce Exchange Canal Grain Charter Party No. 1, which provided for 3 days' unloading time. The barges remained at the Columbia street terminal, loaded, until various dates between Oct. 14 and Mar. 14, 1942.

The Court found that damage to the grain had been caused by seepage of moisture thru the grain linings, tarpaulins, deck seams and other leaks, all due to respondent's negligence and the unseaworthiness of the barges. The case was referred to a commissioner to determine the damages.

Depositions of witnesses Korn and Stewart established the good condition of the grain when it was loaded at Buffalo. The court rejected appellant's contention that inherent capillary attraction in the grain itself was capable of drawing moisture thru the sides of the barges, and the sides of the grain linings.—141 Fed. Rep. (2d) 226.

Property of Non-Agency Federal Corporations Taxable

The United States Government asked the court for an injunction to restrain the tax collector of Jewell County, Texas, from collecting taxes assessed for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 on a grain elevator at Amarillo, Tex.

The U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas denied the Government the injunctions and the Government appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 5th District, which modified the decision, and made the taxes apply only to the time prior to Feb. 24, 1937, on which date the United States acquired title by quit-claim deed.

The legal title was held by Farmers National Warehouse Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Farmers National Grain Corporation, and was in possession on June 12, 1936. Both corporations were organized and financed by the United States under the Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929, but, the court said, they were not agencies of the United States and their properties were subject to state taxation.

On June 12, 1936, the parent corporation entered into a contract with the Farm Credit Administration whereby all the assets of the corporation should be transferred to the F.C.A. in consideration of financial assistance. The grain elevator at Amarillo was one of the properties to be transferred.

On Oct. 30, 1936, the United States leased the grain elevator properties to the parent corporation. On Oct. 31 the parent corporation conveyed by deed "all assets" owned by the parent corporation on June 30, 1936.

The Court of Appeals agreed with the District Court that legal title to the grain elevator did not vest in the United States until Feb. 24, 1937. The law recognizes a corporation to be a legal entity separate and apart from its stockholders. The court said: "The record contains no evidence to establish that the United States or any of its agencies have yet performed the contractual obligations undertaken by it." Altho the United States can not be sued, when it comes into court to assert a claim it so far takes the position of a private suitor.—139 Fed Rep. (2d) 908.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and for grain sorghums per cwt at the leading markets have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
		High	Low	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26
Chicago	.....	171½	147	153	151½	152½	152½	154½	155	154½	155½	155½	156½	161½	160
Minneapolis	.....	159½	143	147½	146½	147	147½	148½	148½	149½	149½	150½	155½	152½	
Kansas City	.....	157	146½	147½	146½	146½	147½	148½	149½	149½	149½	150½	151	156	153½
Duluth, durum	.....	158½	150	150½	150	150	150	150½	152	152½	152	152	152	157	157
Milwaukee	.....	169	147½	153	151½	152½	152½	154½	155½	155	155½	155½	156½	161½	160½
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	116	107	107½	107½	107½	108½	109½	109½	109½	110½	111½	115½	112½	
Kansas City	.....	113	102½	104½	102½	103	103½	104½	104½	105	105½	106½	111½	108½	
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	131½	93½	95½	94	95½	96½	96½	97	96½	97	97½	100	105½	103
Minneapolis	.....	120½	91½	94½	92½	93½	94½	95½	95½	95½	94½	95	96½	101½	99½
Winnipeg	.....	113½	88	91	88½	89½	89	90½	91½	90½	89½	91	93½	102	96½
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	77½	55	57½	57½	59½	59½	59½	59½	58½	58	58½	59	64½	61½
		Barley													
Chicago	.....	116½	93½	94	94½	95½	96½	97½	98½	97½	97	97	99½	104½	102
		Grain Sorghum													
Kansas City	.....	188	170	...	...	...	...	...	175	182½	181	..	179	186	181

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Unit of Sorghum Trading?

Grain & Feed Journals: In what markets are grain sorghums bought and sold by the bushel? Where dealt in by the 100 pounds? How many pounds are there in a bushel.—A.R.D.

Ans.: The bushel of kafir is 56 pounds. The southwestern markets where most of the grain sorghum is grown buy and sell by the hundred pounds.

Commonly known as kafir, milo, feterita or hegari no state legal weights per bushel can be found under those designations, tho they come under the class sorghum seed for which 13 states have enacted legal weights per bushel. A bushel of sorghum seed is 42 lbs. in Mississippi and Missouri, 50 in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee, 56 lbs. in Florida, and 57 lbs. in Minnesota.

Kafir corn has a legal weight of 56 lbs. per bushel in Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nevada, 50 in North Carolina.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives its statistics on kafirs, milo, durra, feterita, etc., under grain sorghums, and in bushels.

In the absence of legal weights per bushel in most states and to avoid error the trade has settled upon the 100 pound unit for trading.

Trading in grain sorghum futures at Kansas City is in units of 1,000 bus. of 56 lbs. per bushel; but the quotation of price is per cwt.

Grain Trade Abbreviations?

Grain & Feed Journals: Some time ago I saw a pamphlet explaining what certain abbreviations meant in the grain trade.

In view of the fact that I have new employees at times it would be advisable for me to have on file such a copy. Kindly forward one.—Strid Grain Co., Green Bay, Wis.

Ans.: For rules of trading and definitions of those rules the trade depends upon the published "Trade Rules" of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. For example, the word "terms" means the weights and the grades of a shipment shall be determined in the market agreed upon at the time of sale; on shipments the word "immediate" means three days, "quick" means five days, "prompt" means 10 days. Failure to specify time of shipment implies "prompt." On feeds "immediate" shipment means three days, "quick" means seven days, "prompt" means 14 days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including the date of receipt of instructions. A copy of these trade rules may be obtained from the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n., Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

A careful check fails to reveal any published lists of abbreviations used in shipping that are especially applicable to the grain, feed and seed business. In use are such abbreviations as "B/L" (bill of lading); "S/O" (Shipper's order); "E. & O.E." (errors and omissions excepted), which, by use, have become familiar. In transportation and commerce of course, there are numerous abbreviations covering instructions on shipments which have come into common use in several industries. Among these are the following:

C.a.f.—Cost, assurance, freight.

C. & F.—Cost and freight.

"Cafe"—Same as c.a.f. The telegraph companies charge for three words when the letters "c.a.f." are used. Cafe being a dictionary word, the telegraph companies charge for it as only a single word.

C.i.f.—Cost, insurance and freight. It implies delivery to carrier in good order, but not delivery at destination.

C.i.f. & E.—Adds to c.i.f. the element of exchange.

F.a.q.—Fair, average quality. Importers often include this in their contracts when purchases are made without sealed samples, meaning that the product delivered must be up to the standard of a fair, average quality of the season's shipments, with due allowance for difference between old and new grain. The term is common in the grain trade.

F.a.s.—Free alongside.

F.o.r.—Free on rail.

F.p.a.—Free of particular average.

Boatloads—Refers to canal boats, which aver-

age about 8,000 bus. grain. The announcement of 12 loads taken for export is equal to 96,000 bus.

F.o.b.—On this term the Millers' National Federation says: If used in connection with "lighterage free" the literal meaning is guaranteed delivery in good order on wharf (or in warehouse) or on steamer, as each sale may indicate. As for instance, "f.o.b. New York" or "f.o.b. steamer at New York." If shipments are not available to the steamer when called for in accordance with ocean freight contract, the steamer may charge and collect demurrage (value of steamer's time while waiting for delivery, if delay occurs).

Side Lights on Corn Ceiling

A PRODUCERS' CEILING at the farm 4c less than formula price at nearest interior rail point. If delivered to an elevator at an interior point, 2.5c bu. less than the formula price. Thus you can not pay the producer more than 2.5c per bushel less than your county base price. If the producer loads on a box car he can sell at 1.5c under the county price. If a producer delivers the corn to a purchaser at any other point the formula price at place of delivery less 2.5c bu. is the ceiling.

TRUCKER MERCHANTS can not add any profit to the price they pay for the corn, as their ceiling is the seller's ceiling, plus transportation costs and you must not pay a trucker more than this, for you will be violating the law.

Trucker merchants must furnish a statement showing place of purchase, from whom purchased, date purchased and price paid for the corn, which you must keep on your file.

RETAIL SALES—Contrary to general understanding, MPR 346 does not apply to retail sales of corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, grain sorghums or mix grains, these being covered by supplement 1 FPR 2. Retail sales are those made to feeders (a feeder being a person who uses such grain for feed to animals or poultry) only, thus anyone selling to a feeder becomes a retailer.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR SALES BY RETAILERS—\$4 per ton, or 20c hundred pounds, or if you customarily sell per bu., oats, 6.5c; barley, 9.5c; corn, 11c; wheat, 12c; grain sorghum, 11c, plus delivery charge of \$1 per ton not over 5 mi. or \$1.50 per ton for distances of 5 mi. or a hauling allowance of 3c hundred first 5 mi. plus 1c hundred each additional 5 mi. not over 100 mi. But if the haul exceeds 100 mi. the lowest carload rate, plus 8c hundred not to exceed 22c hundred plus one-fourth cent per hundred for each 5 mi. over 100 miles.

SACKED GRAIN—The above markups, plus reasonable value of the bags you furnish.

Thus a country shipper buying corn from producers and selling to feeders becomes a retailer.

The 8c bu. for retail sales under MPR 346, Sec. 7, is no longer in effect.

OTHER THAN RETAIL SALES—Refer to MPR 346 and take your county base ceiling which is the price at which a country shipper buying from a producer can sell corn in carloads, or in any quantity to a trucker, so you can not add anything to your county base in making carload sales or sales to truckers.

Country shippers selling L.C.L. to anyone other than a feeder or trucker becomes a merchandiser and can add 4c bu. to your county base price under MPR 346, Sec. 7, if the corn is loaded into an elevator or warehouse, or 2.5c if sold from the car, plus transportation cost of 3c per hundred for the first 5 mi. plus 1c hundred each succeeding 5 mi. not over 100 mi.

on shelled corn. For distances in excess of 100 miles the lowest carload rail rate, plus 8c per hundred pounds.—G. E. B.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 2, 3. Illinois Feed Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 5. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Oct. 6, 7. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, President Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 8, 9. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 12, 13. Michigan Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Ass'n, Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Geo. S. Mathieson New Pres. of Winnipeg Exchange

Geo. S. Mathieson was elected to the presidency of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the annual general meeting of the Association held on Sept. 13. Previously he served the Exchange in the same capacity in the fiscal years 1939-1940 and 1940-1941.

Mr. Mathieson began his grain career in Scotland in 1895 and came to Winnipeg in 1911. He has been assistant manager of the Norris Grain Co. at Winnipeg for twenty-one years, and is a firm believer in competition in all spheres of human endeavor.



G. S. Mathieson, Winnipeg, Man., Pres-Elect. Grain Exchange.

The Grain Trade's Mecca Oct. 8-9

[Continued from page 210]

The summary of the soybean regulations for country elevators will also be discussed. R. C. Booth of Cedar Rapids will lead the discussion on OPA regulations on grain storage and handling rates, and E. E. Allison of Indianapolis, Ind., will take up the question of the soybean regulations for country elevators.

NORRIS J. BURKE

NORRIS BURKE, of pioneer parents, will appear before several groups during the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, at the Stevens Hotel, qualified to discuss some of the more intricate problems that present themselves to the merchandiser of grain, feed and feed ingredients under government regulations. Mr. Burke attended the University of California and was admitted to the bar in that State after obtaining degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Jurisprudence. He was admitted to practice in the State of Massachusetts, and the Supreme Court and the various Federal Courts and administrative agencies. He served as Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel for the State of California and prosecuted the Little Teapot Dome case in that State. In 1941 he was graduated from the Harvard Law School, with the degree of Master of Laws and Doctor of Juridical Science. He was later with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation and for two years prior to his present position as Legal Counsel of the National Grain Trade Council, was Chief Counsel for the Grain, Feeds and Fertilizers Branch of OPA.

With this background it is certain that many puzzling problems in connection with operating a business under government regulations can and will be answered at the sessions where Mr. Burke will be found on Monday.

The new Food Products Regulations No. 2 and supplements No. 1, 2 and 3 present a problem in retailing which Mr. Burke will discuss in detail. The new Food Products Regulation No. 3 and supplements concerning protein meals will also be discussed by Mr. Burke, with remarks in a Country Elevator meeting on OPA regulations on grain storage and handling rates, and the new Wages-Hours definition. Mr. Burke will also appear before the Retail Feed Committee to answer questions of retailers.

This strictly business session of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, with such talent as Norris Burke on the program, should accomplish a great deal toward clarifying the doubts and fears of the members of the trade.

Shipper Awarded Damages for Breach of Charter

Cargill, Inc., were given judgment by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals against the steamship Innerton for breach of a charter to load soybeans or grain at Houston, Tex., to U. K., the Netherlands or Queenstown.

The Innerton proceeded to the specified dock in Houston where the cargo was to be loaded, arriving Sept. 19, 1939, two weeks after the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany.

The British Board of Trade on Sept. 6 and 8, 1939, promulgated an order applicable to the Innerton forbidding it from proceeding to sea from any port after Sept. 13, except under authority of a license from the Ship Licensing Committee of the Board of Trade.

The Innerton applied for a license, which was refused unless the application was made to the United Kingdom only. The Innerton then was chartered to load a cargo of cotton to the United Kingdom at much greater financial return.

The Circuit Court held that it was clear that a license would have been issued for grain or soybeans to the United Kingdom, and it was therefore the duty of the Innerton to tender for loading.

The Court held the Innerton liable, but remanded the case back to the District Court of the Southern District of Texas to fix the amount of damages, based on the proof of loss, as the charter party had a value in being transferable to others. The claim was for \$66,452.96.—*Chapman et al v. Cargill, Inc.*, 141 Fed. 2d, 931.

Sorghum Futures Trade Off to a Good Start

With the substantial backing of a sorghum crop the largest in history trading in that grain for future delivery was begun Sept. 19 on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Kansas City now is the only market in the world having futures trading in grain sorghums.

The first transaction was in December delivery at \$1.70 per 100 lbs., rising several days later to \$1.88.

Bids and offers are restricted to fractions of not less than one-fourth cent per cwt.

The Unit of trading is 1,000 bus., or 56,000 lbs.

The directors of the Board of Trade set a ceiling of \$2.43 per cwt. on futures, and adopted the following regulations:

Margins.—On hedging and spreading trades, 5c per 100 lbs., except trades in the same grain in the Kansas City market, 2c per 100 lbs.; all other trades, 12.5c per 100 lbs.

Ceilings.—A maximum price of \$2.43 per cwt. is fixed on grain sorghums above which no member shall be permitted to make trades for future delivery. This maximum price shall apply to all deliveries, effective at once and remain in effect until further action by the board of directors.

Limits.—Trading in grain sorghums for future delivery is prohibited during any day at

a price higher or lower than the closing price on the previous day plus or minus, as the case may be, 9c per cwt.

The government has removed all restriction against use of grain sorghums in the manufacture of alcohol, except that they must continue to use 10% rye.

Official compilations of the Department of Agriculture as of Sept. 1 placed the sorghum grain crop of the United States at 149,962,000 bus., an increase of 45% over the 1943 crop, which totaled 103,000,000 bus. Average production of the sorghum grains in the past 10 years was 65,382,000 bus. Approximately 88% of the acreage in sorghum grains this year was in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, with a crop of 85,000,000 bus. in the Lone Star state.

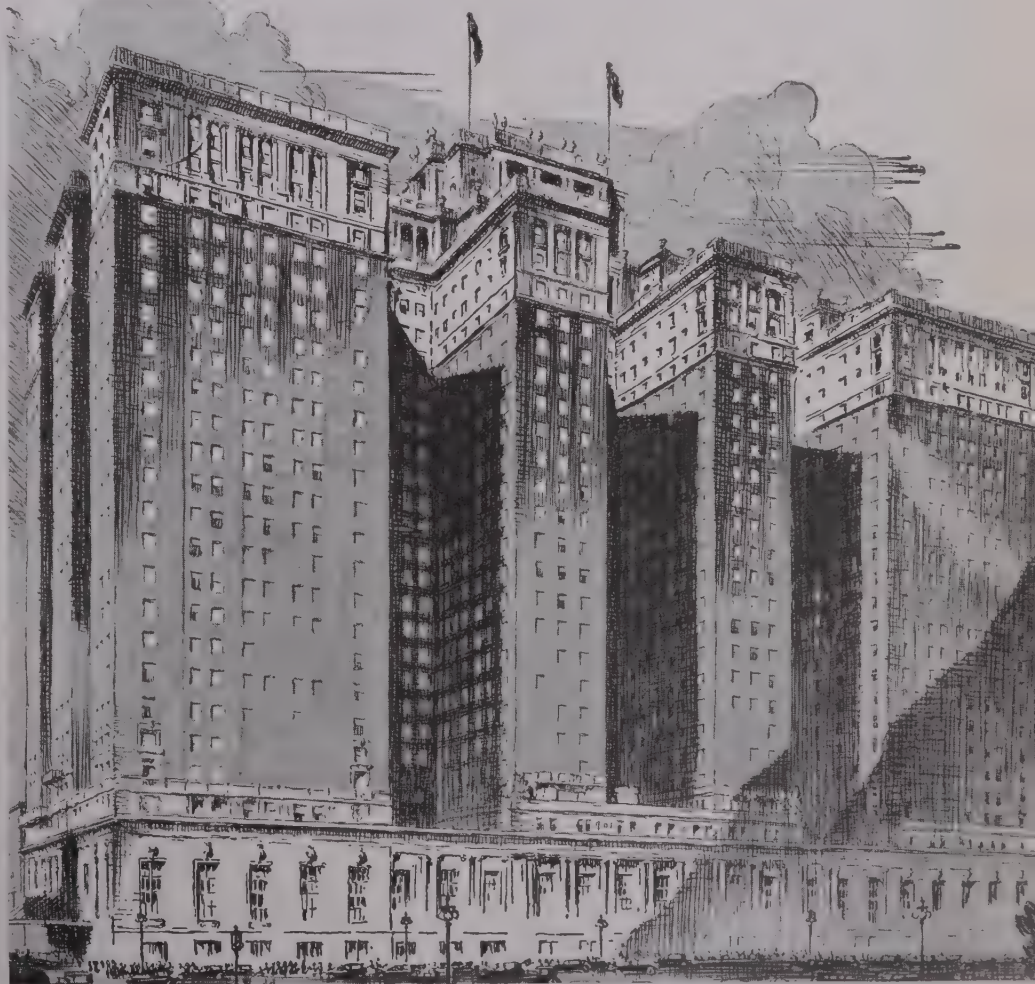
Crude Grain Storage in West Africa

Native grain storehouses in West Africa take various forms, but the material is dried mud. The bins are necessarily small as the material has little strength.

If the harvest is larger than expected, additional bins are built. Heat and moisture conspire to make difficult the task of the warehouseman. Fortunately the stock is for local consumption and not for shipment.

In French West Africa millet and rice are grown extensively. The staple native foodstuff is the ground nut, not wheat. A large quantity is required to feed the population of 15,000,000, some rice and some flour being imported.

On outside front cover page is shown a cluster of these native grain storehouses in the village of Lanfiera on the Black Volta River. The native chieftain is standing proudly for the photograph in front of his mud storehouses.



The 3,000-room Stevens Hotel at Chicago, Ill. Headquarters of the 48th Annual Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n Oct. 7-8 and 9th. Every Grain Merchant is Expected to Attend

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Wilmore, Kan.—We have an excellent feed crop this fall and enough moisture for a good 1945 crop of wheat if moisture continues this winter.—Bowersock Mills & Power Co.

Hamilton, Mont.—Harvest time for the Associated Seedgrowers' Warehouse finds from 50 to 60 women employed on the job of sorting the peas. Crop results were far ahead of estimates. Shipments are being made by both rail and truck. About one million pounds of seed peas were distributed for the crop planting in the adjacent three valleys.—F. K. H.

Columbus, Neb., Sept. 18.—The small grain crop in our vicinity was very poor this season. Due to too much moisture during the spring months which made it impossible to sow spring grain in time, but our corn looks like a bumper crop, in fact the largest in a number of years. If frost holds off another ten days, 95 per cent will be out of the way of danger of frost.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—The corn crop is maturing rapidly and the greater part is now safe from frost damage. Considerable corn has been cut and farmers are engaged in filling silos. The sowing of rye, barley and grasses continue over the state and some early-sown is sprouting. Plowing for wheat has been quite active. In some parts of southern Indiana farmers report that rain is still needed.—W. B. C.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—Corn reported in excellent condition. Latest reports are that only frost damage—and that is considered unlikely—can prevent Nebraska from harvesting a crop of almost 20,000,000 bus. over the previous all-time record of 294,036,000 bus. grown in 1928. This year's per acre yield is expected to be 35.5 bus. as against 26 bus. per acre in 1943.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 13.—Corn in eastern Montana made good progress with a few fields reaching the glaze and dent stages, but with cool nights coming on, part of the benefit of high day temperatures is being lost. Corn and alfalfa seed both need two or three weeks of additional good weather to make them safe from frost damage.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E., J. C. Taylor, Montana Extension Service.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma mung bean crop is indicated at 16,800,000 lbs. compared with 6,300,000 lbs. produced in 1943. Mung beans have been grown in Oklahoma for a good many years but the acreage was sharply increased in 1942. The harvested acreage was increased from 10,000 in 1942 to 35,000 in 1943. The 1944 acreage for harvest is indicated at 70,000 acres. About two-thirds of the 1944 crop was seeded on grain stubble after harvest.—K. D. Blood, Agri. Statistician in Charge.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—Corn condition is good in the northwest—some few fields very good or excellent—mostly good in the north-east where it varies from poor to very good, and poor to good in the south. While from 1 to 4 weeks will be required to mature the bulk of the corn, it mostly will be safe from frost in 2 weeks if weather is favorable. Much is now in the dent stage, and some of the earlier is already past frost danger; corn is being picked in a few very early fields for feeding purposes.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Champaign, Ill., Sept. 17.—Soybean crop maturing very rapidly with the outlook for a fair average crop. There will be a wide yield variation this year. On the whole the outlook is far from discouraging with the early varieties of beans seeded around the middle of May ready for combining. Yields low with such fields due to improper method and not to the seasonal factor so much. Some very fine corn fields with some very poor fields. The corn outlook is far below the soybean outlook. Some selling of new corn, the writer started selling at the ceiling price where the corn looked to be out of danger of frost. Livestock population very much reduced. Wheat acreage of stubble land shows an increase over last year with some seeding expected after soybeans.—J. E. Johnson.

Barnston, Neb., Sept. 23.—Much more corn in the county than seemed possible. Rains are holding up seeding wheat and in getting wheat ground ready; also keeping farmers from cutting their fodder and grain sorghums.—O. A. Cooper Co., E. G. York, Mgr.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 13.—The continual increase in grain sorghum production necessitates a wider market for the Texas crop this year of eighty-four million bushels, which is three times the amount produced ten years ago and were it not for the economical method of harvesting a crop, the farmers could not produce it at present levels.—G. E. Blewett.

Wamego, Kan.—Despite the high price of seed, much alfalfa was planted in the trade territory around Wamego. Good rains and a period of fair weather afterwards, put the ground in excellent condition for seeding. Fifty per cent of the wheat acreage is planted, and nearly all the wheat was cleaned, and treated for smut before it was planted.—G. M. H.

Mound City, Mo., Sept. 20.—Excellent weather for maturing corn during the past two weeks has insured Holt County one of the largest corn crops in history. There was an average acreage planted and the yield will be far above average. A few late fields are not yet past the danger of damage from an early frost. The harvesting of the new crop will begin during the latter part of October.—P. E. Beasing, General Manager, Missouri Valley Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11.—Kansas corn production is estimated at 110,848,000 bus. with an average yield of 31.5 bus. per acre. If realized, this would be the largest crop since 1932. Production last year was 84,318,000 bus. and the 10-year (1933-42) average has been 44,701,000 bus. The month of August was very favorable for corn development and high yields are virtually assured over most of the State.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician in Charge.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 23.—I was astonished on the two trips I made to Indianapolis this week, going different highways each time, to see the wonderful improvement in corn in the last 30 days. If frost stays off until Oct. 15th I believe Eastern-Central Indiana will have more corn than last year. While there are a few bad fields yet the bulk of them are above the average. Plenty of corn is just as green as it was the first week in Aug., none of it fired by the dry weather. It is still growing, all big heavy ears of corn within 4" or 5" of the stalk. Hybrid corn being improved as it is every year is making a difference in the height of corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21.—Seeding of winter wheat has gotten off to a good start. Moisture conditions generally are favorable, tho some complaints of dry top-soil are being received from western Kansas and Nebraska, and spots in the eastern soft winter wheat area. Recent high temperatures in the Pacific Northwest have further depleted soil moisture, and it is now too dry for plowing and seeding of winter wheat. Our reports indicate the intention upon the part of producers to sow about five per cent more winter wheat this fall than a year ago if conditions are favorable.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Dodge City, Kan., Sept. 16.—August rainfall in Kansas was quite heavy for the state as a whole, but many of the western counties where the heavy acreage of grain sorghums was planted did not share in that generous moisture. Some of these counties received only a trace, some less than one-half inch for the entire month. Dealers in those areas report that their crop has been cut materially from what it would have been had liberal rains occurred. Considerable of the crop is still several days away from maturity and early frost could still reduce the present prospective yield.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18.—Average protein of 6,644 cars of wheat tested during August by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 11.61 per cent and 2,762 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.14 per cent. The total of 9,406 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.76 per cent protein, compared with 12.85 per cent on 6,857 cars in August, 1943. For July and August the Kansas department averaged 11.33 per cent on 19,939 cars of wheat, against 13.07 per cent on 13,979 cars in the same months a year ago, while Missouri averaged 11.70 per cent on 9,316 cars in the two months, compared with 12.85 per cent on 12,552 cars a year ago. A market average of 11.45 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 29,255 cars, compared with 12.97 per cent on 26,531 cars in the corresponding two months of the previous crop year.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15.—Preliminary estimate of production of barley in Ontario for 1944 is 6,417,000 bus. compared with 10,956,000 bus. in 1943.—N. C. Engelter, acting director, Monthly Crop Report.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 23.—Unfavorable harvesting weather conditions have delayed completion of the cutting of the flax crop in North Dakota and Montana. There is a considerable amount of late-sown flax which is still standing in those states. It is possible that with a further delay in the harvesting of the northern acreage there may be some additional deductions to make from flax production figures.

Car receipts at Minneapolis for the first five days of this week were 556 compared to 1,174 a year ago. At Duluth receipts were 127 cars against 549 during this week last year. From July 29 through September 16, according to our calculations, 9,250,000 bushels of flaxseed were marketed. This figure would represent 35.7% of the Government's September 1 estimate of this year's flax crop. It is about equivalent to the percentage of the crop which had moved last year during the same period.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Larger Crop of Sweet Clover Seed

Production of sweet clover seed this year is expected to be about 40 per cent larger than the very small crop of last year but about one-third smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The 1944 crop is forecast at 597,700 bus. (35,862,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 428,200 bus. (25,692,000 pounds) in 1943 (revised) and the 10-year average of 905,710 bus. (54,342,600 pounds).

A larger production this year than last is indicated for all producing states except Michigan, Iowa and Missouri. The greatest increases in production are expected in Colorado, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas.

Acreage harvested for seed is forecast at 215,800 acres, which is 29 per cent larger than the 167,400 acres in 1943, but 36 per cent smaller than the average of 335,340 acres. States with the largest indicated increases in acreage over last year are Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas.—U.S.D.A.

Broomcorn Crop—1944

Oklahoma City, Sept. 13.—Favorable growing conditions which prevailed about Aug. 1 continued during that month throughout most of the broomcorn area, but some local areas were plagued by chinchbugs and drought. Hot, dry weather during the first 3 weeks of August was favorable for harvesting the early crops in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, but unfavorable for late broomcorn. Heavy rains on Aug. 25 and 26 lodged some broomcorn in Oklahoma and Illinois, and made harvesting difficult and slow. The moisture was beneficial to late planted corn, but was received too late to improve the early crops, especially in New Mexico areas where smaller yields are now expected.

On the basis of condition and probable yields reported by growers on Aug. 1, a production of 62,700 tons is now indicated. This is 1 per cent less than a month ago, and compares with 32,500 tons produced in 1943, and 39,510 tons, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Shortages of harvesting labor continued to worry growers, especially those outside the concentrated broomcorn areas. In the outlying areas where prison labor has not supplemented the local-harvest help, some tonnage has already been reported lost, and some corn has become over-ripe. Inexperienced labor is reported to be increasing the cost of harvesting and tends to be reflected in the delivery of poorly handled corn.

Quality of the early crop in Texas is good, and yields have been above average. In the Lindsay, Okla., area a large part of the early corn was harvested before the rains, and qual-

ity was good. In Illinois some delay was experienced in curing, and quality of the crop is somewhat below that of the 1943 crop.

Movement of broom corn in Texas is far ahead of average, and very little tonnage is expected to be held for late-season shipments.—K. D. Blood, Agricultural Statistician.

Corn Is Good Property

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 23.—Corn in all storage positions, on and off the farms, on July 1, 1944, was 606,895,000 bus., compared with 829,256,000 bus. on July 1, 1943. Production in 1943 was 3,076,159,000 bus., and after six months of the crop year it was found necessary to freeze corn and channel it into industry making essential war material. This automatically forced feeders and feed manufacturers to use substitutes, with very little corn available to them since that time.

Cribs have been emptied so that the corn industry could operate. Supplies carried over will be small, and feeding of the new crop has been under way for several weeks, which makes this year's production, estimated by the Department of Agriculture as 3,101,319,000 bus., fill the needs of thirteen months instead of twelve. Many holes must be filled with corn before there is any large market surplus. With farm bins empty, a more favorable feeding ratio, and the price of corn not so far from the loan value, corn supplies might not be as burdensome as some would lead us to believe. Many growers will consider corn in the crib good property with a government loan in force.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	3,020	80,270	.....	.....
Chicago	4,602,000	9,114,000	2,037,000	2,044,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	5,375
Ft. Wm.	.....	.....	.....	5,362
Ft. Worth	24,000	33,000	16,500	1,500
Ind'apolis	406,300	968,000	151,300	688,000
Kan.City	804,100	2,351,100	411,000	538,500
Milwaukee	366,360	663,920	1,770	53,410
Min'polis	152,000	172,500	401,600	139,500
New Or'ls	382,166	87,715	370,735	64,258
New York	1,784	26,816	.....	.....
Omaha	1,458,000	2,493,900	1,945,800	2,311,200
Peoria	2,137,500	2,698,000	603,000	1,358,000
Phila'phia	13,505	3,049	60,735	8,093
St.Joseph	216,480	619,520	253,440	172,480
St.Louis	1,521,500	2,514,300	582,300	623,900
Superior	7	.....	3,703	.....
Toledo	6,400	60,800	1,600	76,800
Wichita	.....	3,200	.....	3,200

Soybean Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	300,000	469,000	224,000	615,000
Ind'apolis	1,600	33,600	1,600	26,000
Kan.City	.....	.....	181,900	.....
Milwaukee	3,200	24,000	.....	.....
Min'polis	1,500	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	186,380	.....	.....
Omaha	19,200	9,600	62,400	18,223
Peoria	189,000	340,500	207,000	708,000
St.Joseph	87,500	19,250	1,750	1,750
St.Louis	25,600	118,400	76,800	182,400
Superior	112,000	204,800	113,600	121,600
Wichita	12,800	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	1,999,294	2,125,981	645,785	1,742,157
Chicago	5,728,000	7,912,000	4,824,000	3,120,000
Duluth	10,451,815	11,506,820	8,309,400	10,355,175
Ft. Wm.	34,605,995	17,262,640	35,376,018	21,932,390
Ft. Worth	2,851,800	1,010,800	1,253,000	1,680,000
H'chinson	6,088,500	1,923,750	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	995,400	1,780,000	805,200	915,000
Kan.City	18,153,000	12,754,800	6,529,700	12,700,700
Milwaukee	208,000	1,395,200	569,670	274,750
Min'polis	15,758,400	22,668,000	5,235,210	15,808,500
New Or'ls	439,587	53,200	843,685	208,689
New York	1,292,753	1,015,192	793,000	711,000
Omaha	5,234,455	6,092,201	524,800	5,073,845
Peoria	889,600	1,883,600	526,500	1,967,000
Phila'phia	1,929,351	1,093,881	1,476,141	1,127,020
St.Joseph	2,631,740	2,262,500	1,044,370	1,429,900
St.Louis	4,234,400	9,650,900	3,918,500	7,244,700
Superior	4,243,962	5,648,297	3,145,076	4,840,109
Toledo	2,420,800	4,352,000	2,028,100	450,500
Wichita	3,109,100	1,329,400	2,091,000	1,193,400

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Enterprise, Ore.—Grain warehouses are almost full in Wallowa County as one of the biggest grain crops in years rolls in. It is expected that more than 50 cars of wheat will be shipped out because of lack of adequate storage.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—The new grain crop is moving forward on a larger scale with daily arrivals of from 400 to 500 cars and in view of the man power shortage is being handled remarkably well by local elevator interests. Unloading of cars is being done with fair speed in order not to delay equipment. A good part of the present receipts of wheat go to apply on previous to arrive sales so do not come out in the market.—F. G. C.

New Orleans, La.—Clearance of vessels carrying grain loaded at New Orleans during August, 1944, as compared to August, 1943, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, 77,285-10 (63,089-40); corn, 366,235 (41,758-02); oats, 6,687-16. Total since July 1, 1944, as compared with the same period in 1943, wheat, 164,867 (163,942-40); corn, 384,908-42 (105,581-54); oats, 18,792.—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector, The New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, expressed in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Sept. 14: Wheat, 15,169,969; oats, 2,598,397; barley, 5,005,699; rye, 284,214; flaxseed, 382,971. Since Aug. 1, 1944, deliveries were as follows, compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 38,744,870 (25,430,978); oats, 9,899,522 (19,514,675); barley, 13,591,433 (14,525,981); rye, 1,007,665 (583,415); flaxseed, 913,876 (1,914,695).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	137,961	101,445	.....	.....
Chicago	2,346,000	3,399,000	1,333,000	2,012,000
Duluth	2,189,055	1,755,800	658,675	993,895
Ft. Wm.	11,453,277	10,663,400	10,587,902	6,729,788
Ft. Worth	132,000	160,000	88,000	10,000
H'chinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	297,500	726,000	280,000	358,000
Kan.City	460,000	1,716,000	294,000	1,122,000
Milwaukee	66,700	50,600	54,625	33,250
Min'polis	12,096,000	9,051,750	8,464,800	6,329,250
New Or'ls	6,000	114,203	6,687	36,000
New York	49,909	39,500	2,000	.....
Omaha	2,488,200	3,042,600	970,200	1,078,000
Peoria	352,000	423,200	325,700	310,000
Phila'phia	20,762	7,046	18,602	11,975
St.Joseph	1,182,360	1,316,880	77,880	330,400
St.Louis	940,000	1,864,800	790,000	1,183,200
Superior	1,391,174	1,175,859	462,404	956,310
Toledo	359,100	298,200	163,800	182,300
Wichita	4,800	38,400	3,200	8,000

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	227,719	1,977	.....	.....
Chicago	71,000	877,000	1,680,000	503,000
Duluth	199,880	29,365	189,225	71,565
Ft. Wm.	160,071	772,497	297,297	29,240
Ft. Worth	25,500	15,000	.....	.....
H'chinson	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	79,200	48,600	21,600	3,600
Kan.City	147,000	379,500	82,500	133,500
Milwaukee	3,240	64,800	85,500	92,340
Min'polis	604,800	1,495,500	492,800	1,566,000
New Or'ls	.....	.....	3,000	3,000
New York	1,800	1,600	.....	.....
Omaha	491,400	624,600	415,800	623,100
Peoria	411,000	61,200	141,600	46,400
Phila'phia	66,900	10,459	137,540	586
St.Joseph	29,410	91,690	15,570	32,870
St.Louis	148,500	216,000	154,600	285,000
Superior	21,772	29,696	23,678	92,125
Toledo	13,500	192,000	7,500	68,000
Wichita	.....	4,800	.....	.....

Barnston, Neb., Sept. 23.—Old corn is moving at a nice rate in this locality.—O. A. Cooper Co., E. G. York, mgr.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—The first car of new corn came from the southern part of the state. It graded sample and brot ceiling price for that grade. Its test weight was 55 lbs., moisture 19.5 per cent; 3 per cent damage.

Pendleton, Ore.—Practically all of the 1944 wheat crop has been harvested and it is now believed the yield will be in excess of 6 million bushels. There is no storage problem as nearly all of last year's crop has been moved to market.—F. K. H.

Enterprise, Ore.—Because of the shortage of grain cars an acute storage problem has arisen. Grain is being stored in the basement of the warehouse of Wallowa County Grain Growers and farmers are being asked to hold all the grain they can on the farms.—F. K. H.

Declo, Ida., Sept. 22.—Our Inter-Mountain area is over-stocked with wheat and barley. Unless the "Powers that be" allow a larger spread between the price of feeder stock cattle, hogs, and sheep and the fat price, we might carry over lots of grain into next season.—Bob Pence.

Mattoon, Ill.—Avery Phillips and sons, farmers south of here in Cumberland County, have sold to a local broomcorn dealer eight tons and 1,062 lbs. of broomcorn raised on 18 acres of land; at the ceiling price of of \$300 per ton the crop brought \$2,559.20, or \$141.94 per acre.—P. J. P.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21.—Shipments (in bushels) of Canadian grain to United States the week ended Sept. 14, by vessel and rail, amounted to: Wheat, 2,528,636; oats, 2,319,692; barley, 749,428; rye, 50,000. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1944, in bushels, were: Wheat, 22,320,032; oats, 11,735,343; barley, 3,107,244; rye, 393,715; flaxseed, 807,649.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Kansas City, Mo.—Two cars of new crop white grain sorghums from Satanta, Kan., arrived here Sept. 20, setting a record for early movement of that grain in that state. The grain, an early variety, was of excellent quality, grading Nos. 1 and 2 bright white grain sorghums, 58.5 to 59 lbs. and 13.8 per cent to 14.5 per cent moisture. The cars sold for \$1.95 cwt. No widespread movement of Kansas sorghums is expected until about Oct. 15 or later.

Washington News

Jas. F. Byrnes has recommended that Congress appropriate \$2,000,000,000 to sustain prices of farm crops.

A Senate agriculture subcommittee recommended that the grain-into-rubber industry be continued after the war.

The House, Sept. 18, approved the bill setting up a three-man board to sell government surplus war goods. The bill provides for an increase in the cotton loan rate in the measure as passed by the Senate Sept. 19.

Hendersonville 13, N. C., Sept. 20.—The indicated yield of our corn crop is 113 gallons per acre. Producers are greatly handicapped by the scarcity of pocket size bottles.—Bert A. Boyd.

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	35,767	64,960	.....	.....
Chicago	2,635,000	2,145,000	441,000	782,000
Duluth	2,615,845	2,657,115	1,727,255	2,694,520
Ft. Wm.	4,886,046	8,185,306	4,010,118	5,436,135
Ft. Worth	211,200	59,200	54,400	1,600
H'chinson	370,000	7,500	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	2,000	20,000	.....	24,000
Kan.City	2,139,200	1,024,000	1,638,400	619,200
Milw'kee	4,195,306	5,484,679	1,037,520	1,770,120
Min'polis	15,091,200	14,501,000	6,222,600	7,177,400
New Or'ls	112,470	124,186	56,000	4,800
New York	2,083	4,166	2,000	.....
Omaha	1,094,000	1,646,000	358,000	1,364,000
Peoria	403,600	518,400	200,800	255,600
Phila'phia	.....	1,815	.....	1,292
St.Joseph	214,700	283,100	161,500	212,800
St.Louis	604,800	742,900	297,600	430,400
Superior	1,361,107	1,331,153	539,680	712,262
Toledo	87,000	259,500	28,500	94,500
Wichita	79,900	14,400	9,600	14,400

Increasing Elevator Leg Capacities

By M. W. GEORGE, B.S.M.E., Vice President, B. I. Weller Co.

THE PROBLEM

Country elevator operators are being pressed from all directions, these days, to handle grain faster and more economically.

The farmer now sends his grain to the local elevator in a motor truck instead of a horse drawn wagon and he objects to waiting in line to unload.

Furthermore, with the increased use of the combine, most of the surrounding farmers deliver their grain to the elevator within a period of a few days instead of over a period of weeks or months.

All this creates congestion at the elevator, and puts a premium on fast unloading.

Than at the shipping end, the freight cars are much larger than formerly, and take longer to fill. Under war time conditions there is an urgency to load cars promptly and getting them under way. Demurrage charges may be involved, to say nothing of a desire to help the war effort by not tying up freight cars any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Small capacity elevator legs may make necessary the payment of overtime to labor at time and one-half rates.

These facts, and others, are causing many elevator managers to consider seriously the possibility of increasing the elevating capacity of their legs.

The question is, how much added capacity can be gained at a moderate cost, without having to rebuild the entire elevator?

THE ANSWER

In an existing elevator leg there are three different ways by which capacity can be inexpensively increased:

- (A). Increase the speed of the belt.
- (B). Space the buckets closer together on the belt.
- (C). Install buckets with a larger capacity per bucket.

Let's consider each possibility in turn.

(A). Increased Speed. — Obviously, other things being equal, if you double the belt speed you will theoretically double the capacity of the elevator. But there are many factors which usually make such a great increase in speed impractical.

To begin with, there is a limit to the speed at which a bucket elevator may be operated and have it still pick up and discharge the material. At too high a speed the buckets will not fill at the elevator boot, and at the head the material will either be thrown from the buckets with such great centrifugal force that it will fly all over in the head and much of it will not reach the discharge spout, or, if the buckets are of the wrong shape, they won't empty at all at such high speed. It would be like the swinging of a bucket full of water around your head. If you swing it fast enough none of the water will spill out.

One of the important factors limiting the speed is the shape of the elevator buckets used. Most of the older style buckets have a comparatively straight front up and down. At high speed this shape will not discharge properly. Some of the grain will be pocketed in the cup, carried down the back leg, and have to be re-elevated.

These old style buckets usually operate successfully at a given belt speed (depending on the size of the head pulley). If the speed is increased or decreased very much from this optimum speed, trouble is encountered.

The more recently invented high capacity buckets are designed with a greater flare to the bottom of the bucket. This permits considerably higher belt speeds with complete pick-up and discharge. Such buckets do not have a critical speed at which they must be operated.

They will work successfully at quite a range of speed.

In the light of experience, the following table shows the maximum and minimum speeds at which the Calumet will function properly for each size head pulley when elevating grain or other free flowing materials. The speed should be reduced 25% to 50% for handling flour or soft feeds.

Diameter of belt pulley in inches.	Lowest and maximum RPM of head pulley	Resultant belt speed in feet per minute.
12	69 to 97	217 to 305
16	60 to 84	251 to 351
18	56 to 79	264 to 372
20	54 to 76	283 to 397
24	50 to 70	314 to 440
30	45 to 63	353 to 494
36	41 to 57	386 to 536
42	39 to 55	428 to 605
48	37 to 52	465 to 653
54	35 to 49	495 to 693
60	33 to 46	518 to 722
72	31 to 44	584 to 829
84	29 to 41	638 to 902

There is a further factor to be considered with regard to speed of the elevator. As the belt speed is increased the wear and tear on the machinery, the bearings, the buckets, driving mechanism, etc., becomes much greater. Therefore, the speed should not be greater than necessary to attain the desired capacity.

The shape and dimensions of the elevator head are important when speed is increased.

The ideally shaped head casing for a high speed elevator is one with a rounded top. A square or angular shaped head provides air pockets which will cause an eddying effect of the air currents set up by the fast moving buckets as they whip over the head pulley. These eddys will tend to disturb the flow of grain from the buckets to the discharge spout and may cause a considerable amount of the material to fall down the leg and have to be re-elevated.

There are three particularly important dimensions of the head in a high speed elevator. First, the distance above the top of the edge of the buckets as they pass over the head pulley should be at least 12 inches. Second, the horizontal distance from the edge of the buckets to the outside front line of the discharge spout should be 45 inches or more. Thirdly, the top of the discharge spout should be 12 inches or more below the horizontal center line of the head pulley.

(B). Closer Spacing of Buckets.

In times past it has been customary to space the older style buckets, such as the Salem or Buffalo, 12 inches to 18 inches apart on the belt. This was necessary because the straight front design of these buckets wouldn't permit them to pick up or discharge efficiently if spaced closer together.

However, with the invention of the modern high capacity cup with its flared bottom, this spacing can be reduced considerably with improved results. In fact, the efficiency will be even greater at closer spacing because the succession of buckets digging into the grain when loading in the boot will be a steady and more continuous process. There will not be a shock to the elevator each time a successive bucket hits the grain piled up in the boot. Similarly at the head there will be a continuous instead of spasmodic flow of material into the discharge spout.

The ideal spacing for high capacity cups when handling grain or other free-flowing material is cup projection plus 2 inches. That is, the 5 inch projection cup should be spaced 7 inches apart on the belt, the 6 inch projection

cup, 8 inches apart, etc. They can, if necessary, be spaced even closer together.

When handling flour or feed, or other sticky materials which do not flow freely, these spacings should be increased about 50 per cent.

(C). Larger Capacity Buckets.

Because of the scientific design of the high capacity cup it has a greater cubic inch capacity, size for size than the old style buckets. The following comparative table for a few of the popular sizes will illustrate this:—

Size	100 per cent Full Salem	100 per cent Full V-Cup	100 per cent Full Buffalo	100 per cent Full Calumet
6 x 4	49	48	...	62
8 x 5	98	95	...	129
12 x 6	225	214	240	284
14 x 7	364	342	400	438

Furthermore, because of design the high capacity cup will operate at up to 90 per cent of theoretical capacity while the other buckets will not carry more than 60 to 75 per cent of their theoretical capacity in actual operation.

SUMMARY

Thus it will be seen that any one, two or all three of these factors can be used materially to increase the elevator leg capacity at a very moderate expense.

Just what change will be most advisable to accomplish desired results depends on the present set up: Present belt speed, present bucket spacing and type and size of buckets now in use. A competent, experienced engineer, from a study of the present installation, can quickly advise the best things to do.

Of course it must be remembered that if there is to be a material increase in the capacity of the leg, greater horsepower may be needed to elevate the added load.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

is the experience of one country elevator operator in Illinois which will illustrate what may be accomplished.

Following is a comparison, item by item, of his old set-up versus the new increased capacity equipment:

	Old 70 feet	New 70 feet
Height of leg C. to C.	70 feet	70 feet
Diameter of head pulley	40 ft.	40 in.
Width of belt	13 in.	13 in.
Thickness of belt	4 ply	4 ply
Speed of Head Pulley	40 RPM	40 RPM
Speed of Belt	420 FPM	420 FPM
Kind of Buckets	Salem	Calumet
Size of Buckets	12 x 5	12 x 5
Spacing between Buckets on Belt	14 in.	7 in.
Horse Power of Drive	10 H.P.	10 H.P.
Capacity	1100 bu/hr	3400 bu/hr.

It will be noted that the only change made was to equip the leg with Calumet Cups in place of the Salem Cups (same size) and to put twice as many cups on the belt making the spacing between cups 7 inches instead of 14 inches. The belt was in good condition and could carry the added load without trouble. As is frequently the case, this leg was overpowered with its 10 H.P. drive and no added power was necessary to carry the added load. Note that the capacity of the leg was more than tripled.

In this case, should still greater capacity ever be wanted, it can easily be obtained by increasing the belt speed. The present speed of 420 feet per minute could be increased to as much as 580 feet per minute with very satisfactory results. However, at present all the manager wanted was about 3,000 bu. per hr., and this was gained without having to increase the speed.

It also may be noted that by merely changing over from Salem Buckets to Calumet Cups, putting them in the same bolt holes and not increasing the number of buckets on the belt, the capacity of the elevator would have been increased from 1,100 bu. to 1,700 bu. per hr.

CONCLUSION

In each individual case where added capacity is desired, or where the present leg is giving

trouble, the operator should submit all the facts and specifications about his present installation to an experienced engineer for review and advice. Such help can usually be obtained without cost through reliable elevator supply dealers or direct from elevator bucket manufacturers. Therefore, there is no valid reason why the country elevator operator needs to put up with low capacity legs and the added cost of operation and possible loss of business resulting from slow handling of grain. A remedy at minor cost is available.

Failure of Government Price Stabilization

By GEOFFREY SHEPHERD and DAVID G. PATER-
son of Iowa Agricultural Experiment
Station.

If the demand for corn remained constant, stabilizing the physical supplies would stabilize prices also. But the demand for corn fluctuates violently; the same size crop that sold for 85 cents a bushel in 1927-28 sold for 32 cents a bushel in 1931-32. The difference between the two prices was entirely the result of differences in the strength of the demand.

Accordingly, storage operations have been used to stabilize prices against fluctuations in demand as well as in supply. The Federal Farm Board, set up in June, 1929, conceived that "stabilization means keeping prices from going unduly low in periods of large supplies or poor-demand . . . and unduly high during periods of short supplies or of inflation."

The Farm Board went on the rocks attempting to effect this sort of stabilization—trying to hold prices up not only when crops were large but also when the demand began its long decline in 1929. The CCC, set up to replace the Farm Board in 1933, tried to do the same thing. It continued to hold prices up even after the demand had recovered, and by 1940 had accumulated considerably larger stocks of cotton and wheat than were necessary for stabilization purposes.

Then came the war in 1941. The great increase in demand that came with it converted the large stocks from a burden into a major military asset, a war chest of food and fiber. The policy of stabilizing prices against fluctua-

tions in demand had wrecked the Federal Farm Board in 1933 and brought the CCC close to major difficulties in 1940, but the usefulness of the large stocks during the present war has revived the idea that prices should be stabilized against fluctuations in demand as well as in supply. This sort of stabilization would not only reduce fluctuations in prices but would also build up a war chest of reserve supplies that could be used in times of great emergency.

But a storage policy of this sort would not be a good way to deal with changes in demand, for several reasons. The length of time intervening between the bottom of a depression and the top of a boom is so great, and so uncertain in length, that physical deterioration and the cost of storing corn for so long a time would become excessive. The cost of storing corn from 1932 to 1942, at 5 cents per year, would be 50 cents per bushel. If the stocks are regarded not as stabilizers from depressions to boom periods, but as a war chest, the costs would be higher yet; it would have been a considerable burden after World War I to have carried substantial storage stocks of this character as a reserve against the needs of the next war.

Storage operations would mean that during depressions the Federal Government would be withholding large stocks from consumption, at a time when many low-income consumers would not have enough to eat. It would increase the paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty. This sort of thing is bad enough when it is done by private industrial manufacturing corporations; it would be difficult to defend if it were undertaken on a large scale by the Federal Government.—Research Bulletin 321.

Cargill Elevator "R" at East St. Louis

Elevator "R" is the latest of the elevators to be built for Cargill, Inc., on the style of those at Albany, N. Y., Memphis, Tenn., and Omaha, Neb., which afford very large storage capacity at low cost of construction.

Elevator "R" is situated on the Alton & Southern Railroad on the east bank of the Mississippi River just below East St. Louis, Ill. It has a total storage capacity of about 4,200,000

bus., and facilities for unloading cars, barges and trucks and for loading cars and barges. It is fully equipped for cleaning, drying and mixing all kinds of grain.

Being located in the heart of a very large grain producing territory, this elevator is well equipped to handle movements between various other grain areas both by rail and water.

Higginsville, Mo., Sept. 26.—Crop conditions are ideal in most sections of Missouri. We are harvesting the largest crop we have harvested for many years. Hay crop and pastures ideal. Large crop of red clover. Lespedeza seed, with a few more weeks of warm weather, will be the best Missouri has harvested for years. Wheat acreage in Missouri, according to reports received, will be less than normal.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y., Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar- ley	Soy- beans
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
1944						
Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0

FARM PRICES

Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	80.9	82.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	82.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.9	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
1944						
Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	148.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	148.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0



The 4,200,000-bu. Elevator "R" of Cargill, Inc., at East St. Louis, Ill.

Does Co-operative Violate Law by Adding Dividend to Ceiling Price Paid?

[Excerpt from Co-op Grain Quarterly by M. W. THATCHER]

Food Products Regulation No. 2 was designed to be a "master plan" to establish order in the marketing of grain. Its purpose is to stabilize grain prices by limiting the charges or markups which can be made by the grain trade in the distribution and merchandising of grain. It seeks to prevent artificial markups and trick rebates.

As I write this, the regulation applies only to the marketing of oats and barley. The regulation, however, has been prepared so that it can be used as the master plan to govern the marketing of all grains.

Section 2.4 under Article II covers the limitations on markups by persons having certain agreements with their suppliers. It says:

"No person shall include in his maximum price a merchandising markup on the sale of any grain purchased from a supplier with whom he has any agreement to pay, or actually pays any rebate, dividend or share of his profit except in cases where and to the extent that such arrangements have been in effect continuously since Jan. 1, 1943.

"No person shall be deemed to have 'incurred' any service charge for services rendered by anyone with whom he has an agreement to pay, or actually pays any rebate, dividend or share of his profit except in cases where and to the extent that such arrangement has been in effect continuously since Jan. 1, 1943."

That is a most dangerous "trick" clause. It could not knowingly have been approved by the Office of Price Administration. It must have been slipped through when someone was napping. It is not a price regulation provision, but a blow aimed at co-operatives.

Whatever may have been the interpretation presented to the OPA, its intent is crystal clear to every co-operative. Section 2.4 is designed to destroy co-operatives. Should any of the grains covered by the regulation reach ceiling, grain co-operatives immediately are placed in the paradoxical position of having to be no longer co-operatives in order to abide by its provisions. It does one of two things: (1) it destroys the income tax status of co-operatives, and thus impairs the savings* of its patrons; or (2) it freezes membership and makes it impossible for any farmer who wishes to become a patron after 1942 to participate in the savings.*

In order to make certain that there was no misunderstanding as to what Section 2.4 of Article II would do, we asked for a legal opinion from several lawyers. We also asked a number of grain specialists to tell us what it would do to co-operative grain marketing. This is what these men told us:

When grain covered by the regulation reaches the ceiling price, no cooperative can add the usual markups for handling or selling grain which has been purchased from a farmer-patron who became a member on Jan. 1, 1943, or thereafter, if the co-operative intends to refund back to that farmer any savings* made through co-operative marketing of his grain.

Any grain co-operative, however, can take the usual markups for handling and merchandising grain, when prices are at the ceiling, if it observes this one condition—that not one penny in savings* is returned to any farmer who became a patron after Dec. 31, 1942.

To all purposes, it would appear that groups and individuals responsible for this section have in mind the freezing of membership in grain co-operatives as of Dec. 31, 1942.

What it tells the farmers, in effect, is that co-operative marketing is sound business. But if a farmer, for any reason, was not a member of a grain co-operative before a certain day, he cannot enjoy any of its savings or service. And then it says to the farmer who was a

member before Jan. 1, 1943, that if any new patrons are added, he is in danger of losing a portion of his savings* because the income tax status of his co-operative will be threatened.

So what happens the moment that any grain covered by the regulation reaches the ceiling is that a grain co-operative finds itself in an exceedingly peculiar and contradictory position. If it wishes to practice real co-operation and extend co-operative benefits to all farmers, whether they were patrons before or after Jan. 1, 1943, it finds that it must discriminate against its new members. Section 2.4 states specifically that it can make no charges for handling the new member's grain if it intends to permit him to share in any savings. The private grain trade, however, can. The private grain trade can enjoy this profit. The farmer cannot even share in his own savings.* On the other hand, if the co-operative decides to carry out the usual marketing practices permitted the private grain trade under similar circumstances, and make the usual marketing charges, it must keep the money. This means that every co-operator is penalized. Because the moment this happens, the co-operative no longer is a co-operative. It loses its income tax status. Savings* of all members are penalized.

Excluded from these benefits are farmers who were not served before Jan. 1, 1943. Threatened are patrons of all grain co-operatives. This, in turn, can only mean that millions of potential new members are discriminated against.

[*This term "savings" is now used to cover what was formerly known as patronage dividends or profits.—Ed.]

Canadian mills ground 107,071,741 bus. of wheat during the 12 months prior to Aug. 1, against 104,807,801 bus. during the 12 months preceding, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Berrien County Fruit Exchange is vigorously resisting a claim by the O.P.A. for \$110,104.41 damages for sales of grapes of the 1943 crop at the ceiling in that area of Michigan. The O.P.A. insists that sales should have been made at the lower 1941 price of the Exchange.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Sept. 16, 1944, had completed 64,936 loans on 80,955,542 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$112,860,917.06. The average amount advanced was \$1.394 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 70,461 loans had been completed on 63,995,553 bus. Loans by States follow:

Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	19	50,959	34,553	\$ 128,359.98
Colo.	584	34,829	187,320	1,172,383.96
Idaho	695	14,195	1,299,860	1,659,035.21
Ill.	106	2,114	65,034	99,873.22
Ind.	98	11,823	27,882	57,896.86
Iowa	90	117,846	18,409	189,988.42
Kans.	17,915	4,437,108	17,379,639	31,033,307.26
Ky.	272	.....	216,224	328,200.73
Md.	1,176	10,290	638,594	1,052,184.26
Mich.	793	158,356	154,707	450,463.18
Minn.	2,498	21,997	1,297,279	1,843,694.10
Mo.	697	4,631	392,537	578,217.60
Mont.	848	23,841	1,230,147	1,575,207.12
Nebr.	2,137	616,291	1,417,754	2,832,860.84
N. J.	5	.....	1,658	2,738.83
N. M.	163	107,090	160,274	393,628.55
N. Y.	29	.....	12,367	20,620.56
N. C.	2	1,302	.....	2,071.69
N. D.	8,258	1,016,975	5,903,068	9,429,476.24
Ohio	513	71,233	189,131	390,533.13
Okl.	12,713	1,407,690	12,510,942	19,285,921.34
Ore.	1,036	414,241	3,584,137	5,380,959.59
Penn.	231	427	71,993	114,627.00
S. D.	3,595	508,763	1,899,945	3,311,895.62
Tenn.	304	.....	150,438	220,436.04
Texas	8,301	1,795,549	14,388,336	23,190,400.84
Utah	85	109,873	159,978	343,408.89
Va.	119	784	48,035	77,373.14
Wash.	1,633	205,350	5,681,860	7,613,701.25
Wyo.	21	21,564	38,320	81,451.61
Totals	64,936	11,165,121	69,790,421	\$112,860,917.06

Barley for Malting

Barley of the right type and quality finds a ready market for the manufacture of malt. O.A.C. No. 21 and Mensury are suitable varieties for malting, the former being the principal variety used in Canada for this purpose at the present time. Some malt is made in the prairie provinces from Hannchen. Montcalm appears to be the best of the smooth awned varieties tested for malting to date. O.A.C. No. 21 is in great demand by malsters, as it sprouts quickly and uniformly, makes excellent malt, and is available in large quantities in Canada. —R. Keegan, associate professor, Ontario Agricultural College.

Base Price for Imported Malting Barley

Base prices for imported Canadian malting barley at specified ports of entry were announced Aug. 27 by the Office of Price Administration, effective immediately.

The base prices for malting barley imported from Canada via the Great Lakes are now established at \$1.2175 per bushel c.i.f. Milwaukee and Chicago, and at \$1.1575 per bushel c.i.f. Duluth and Superior for No. 2 malting barley of a test weight of 46 pounds per bushel.

Base prices for other grades are determined by adding the premiums and discounts provided in Supplement No. 3 to Food Products Regulation No. 2 (general pricing provisions for certain grains), which established prices for domestic barley.

In calculating maximum prices, importers may add duty to these base prices. The additions for duty may also be added to the maximum prices on subsequent resale, OPA said.

In order to use these base prices, each importer must file notice of intent to import malting barley through one or more of the points named by writing a letter to the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch of OPA in Washington.

Another order is to be issued shortly covering maximum prices for carload rail movements to destinations in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, OPA said.

(Order No. 1 to Supplement No. 3—Barley—to Food Products Regulation No. 2—General Pricing Provisions for Certain Grains—effective Aug. 26, 1944.)

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr. 15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr. 22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066
Apr. 29	26,815	1,450	15,821	46,736
May 6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267
May 13	28,716	1,466	15,590	41,239
May 20	31,257	1,600	16,022	39,186
May 27	34,739	1,473	16,944	38,200
June 3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370
June 10	39,285	1,443	18,112	39,776
June 17	38,140	1,432	18,480	39,584
June 24	43,631	1,457	20,393	41,498
July 1	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196
July 8	49,137	1,440	20,710	37,275
July 15	48,611	1,416	22,079	37,638
July 22	46,561	1,259	23,286	39,188
July 29	48,358	1,648	24,472	39,295
Aug. 5	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820
Aug. 12	50,052	2,026	26,604	39,600
Aug. 19	53,047	1,981	27,426	39,015
Aug. 26	53,469	1,950	27,601	39,902
Sept. 2	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583
Sept. 9	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014
Sept. 16	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954
Sept. 23	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Magnolia, Ark.—We are installing a complete modern feed plant, and are in the market for grains and mill feeds.—Ark-La Cotton Oil Co.

CALIFORNIA

Pleasanton, Cal.—Hall's Feed Store warehouse was destroyed by fire Sept. 5 together with a quantity of grain and hay stored there.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Otis Henry Blasingham, 69, grain broker, died Sept. 10 at his home in South Pasadena. For 24 years he was manager of the Sunset Milling & Grain Co. here. He also had been a president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange and of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Selma, Cal.—Lyle Cowan has purchased the L. C. Yingst feed business on West Front St., taking possession Sept. 1. Mr. Cowan will make some improvements in the building which will include closing the present drive-in entrance and installing a modern store front; removing a small building at the rear to make room for a driveway and floor level loading dock. He will specialize in several well known brands of poultry feed and will manufacture his own dairy feed in the well equipped plant connected with the business.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The modern soyabean processing plant of the Victory Mills will not be complete before the spring of 1945.

Galt, Ont.—The flour mill recently purchased by Theo. Phenix, owner of flour and cereal plants at Hyacinthe, which has been idle for many years, will be operating again at the end of this month, Mr. Phenix announced. Much new equipment has been installed and the plant will have a capacity of 500 bbls. per day.

St. John, N. B.—Charles A. Scott, for the past five years manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. for New Brunswick province, died Sept. 11, after a brief illness. Prior to being appointed provincial manager, he had been a flour and feed salesman on the road thru the eastern provinces over several routes. For many years, he was active in the Masonic order.—W. Mc.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board will allow companies to exchange board stocks of any variety of red spring wheat grading No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern or No. 2 northern, or durum wheat grading No. 1 C. W., for other wheat, to enable bona fide producers to secure their seed requirements. All exchanges must be on a bushel-for-bushel basis with cash settlement for differences in grades, basis fixed board street spreads.

Winnipeg, Man.—George S. Mathieson, Norris Grain Co., Ltd., was elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the annual meeting held Sept. 13. Clarence H. Smith, Reliance Grain Co., and Stanley N. Jones were elected vice-presidents by acclamation. The following were elected to the council of the Exchange for a two-year term: Alex Christie, W. J. Dowler, R. R. Emmerson, R. C. Reece, J. B. Richardson, S. A. Searle. Herbert Tooley was elected for a one-year term. Members of the council who have one more year to serve are: H. L. Flood, C. C. Head, K. A. Powell, and C. Leo Simmonds.

Beeton, Ont.—The 100-bbl. mill of Vivi Cereal Products, Ltd., burned some time ago with a loss of \$35,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by an overheated shaft. The plant was used for the production of flour and cereal products.

Yarmouth, N. S.—Parker-Eakins Co., wholesalers and retailers of grains, feeds and flour for over 65 years, have suffered less damage to stock than probably any other feed and flour dealer. This is attributed to the large number of cats maintained at the Parker-Eakins warehouses, located on the Yarmouth harbor front. The Parker-Eakins cats number about 50, and woe unto the rodent that appears on that property. The cats are fed only twice weekly and so are eager to hunt the rats.—W. Mc.

COLORADO

Holly, Colo.—Samuel S. Smith, manager of the Holly Elevator, died recently.

Grand Junction, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. will make extensive repairs and improvements at its local plant of which W. W. Campbell is manager.

Denver, Colo.—Fred W. Lake, executive vice-pres., was named president of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. at the recent annual meeting. Guy A. Thomas, retiring president, was elected chairman of the board and chairman of the executive com'te. Other company officers were re-elected: Geo. M. Hopfenbeck, vice-pres.; Ralph W. Kelly, treas.; D. J. McNamara, sec'y.

Dolores, Colo.—Ady & Milburn, the LaJunta firm which recently acquired the old Dolores Lumber & Supply Co. elevator, is modernizing the building and installing new machinery and equipment necessary to handle the large flow of beans and grain which will come here this fall. A new bean and grain cleaner capable of handling 300 bags an hour has been installed, and a modern loading dump has been built on the south side of the building for handling in bulk. New wiring and electric motors have been installed and other needed improvements made.

ILLINOIS

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—The Manning & Manning Co. has opened a store here, handling feed, poultry, cream and eggs.

Medora, Ill.—The Medora Elvtr. Co. is building a 24 ft. wide and 50 ft. high concrete storage bin near its elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—Fire prevention week will be observed thruout Illinois Oct. 8 to 14. Every community is urged to organize to make an adequate fire prevention effort.

Greenville, Ill.—Louis Ledbetter, owner of the Ledbetter Feed Store, has purchased a plot of ground where he will build a 100 x 62 ft. tile building, office and coal sheds, for his grain, feed and coal business.—P. J. P.

Jerseyville, Ill.—A. F. Black of Richmond, Ind., recently accepted a position as field representative for Russell-Miller Milling Co. in conjunction with the Dawes Products Co. of Chicago, and is moving his family here.

Versailles, Ill.—Hap Nicholds has sold his interest in the Versailles Feed & Produce Co., which he has conducted with his brother, Claude, for the past 18 years, to another brother, Jack, lately of Kansas City.—P. J. P.

Atlanta, Ill.—Orville Horn, operator of the Horn Feed & Transfer Line, and Miss Pearle Gipson were married recently.

Princeville, Ill.—Illinois Golden Grain Mills recently purchased the Weaver hatchery building and will convert it into a feed mill.

Magnolia, Ill.—Walter M. Martin has purchased the D. G. Judd grain business, taking possession Sept. 1. He is operating as the Magnolia Grain & Trucking Co., using the Magnolia elevator property for grain and soybean storage.

Peoria, Ill.—The 142-ft. smokestack at the old Burlington elevator, now operated by the Norris Grain Co., has been razed. The 50-year-old stack formerly was used to provide steam for the elevator, but electricity now is used in all of the plant's operations.

Bloomington, Ill.—More than 900 of the government owned steel bins are to be maintained in McLean County, all to be placed on improved foundations, county A.A.A. office reported. The bins will be prepared for the day when there may again be a surplus of grain to store away, he said.—P. J. P.

Quincy, Ill.—Fire damaged the M. Welton Mill & Elvtr. Co. mill and contents Sept. 1, the blaze starting on the third floor. In the rear of the building are large steel tanks containing soybeans, the property of the Quincy Soybean Products Co. The building is owned by James W. Brown.—P. J. P.

Fulls (Mayfair p.o.), Ill.—The Champaign County Grain Ass'n has completed the construction of a circular concrete grain storage bin 25 ft. in diameter and 54 ft. high with a capacity of 18,720 bus. of grain, at its local elevator. J. E. Reeser & Son were the contractors—Russel Moddock, mgr.

Proctor (Gibson City p.o.), Ill.—The Proctor Grain Co., elevator grain business operated by G. B. Farlin for the past 40 years, has been sold to Ernest Y. Graves of Elmwood, Ill. The sale included with the elevator, two homes and 20 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Farlin will make their future home in Gibson City.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Pfc. James L. Shields, who has been in the army for more than three years, has received an honorable discharge from the medical detachment, Regional Hospital, Camp Swift, Tex., and is at his home here. He plans to re-open the Shields & Son Feed Store, closed since his father's recent death.—P. J. P.

Biggs (Easton p.o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual picnic early this month at Creve Coeur Park, Bath. Stockholders held their annual business meeting and election of officers on the occasion. A picnic dinner was served with free fish for all who attended, and the afternoon was passed in games and other entertainment.

Capron, Ill.—The Capron Master Milling Co. is building a 28 x 50 ft. addition on the elevator that will greatly increase the convenience of the mill's facilities to its patrons. An office will be constructed north of the present site and a new electric truck hoist and dump will be installed alongside the feed grinder with an overhead roof, and a new 30-ft. Fairbanks Scale. The new driveway will be 18 ft. wide. Other new installations include a corn crusher, magnetic separator, conveyor from dump to grinder that will triple the grinding capacity of the mill, a husk reel which will take out husks and cobs, and, if desired, can be adjusted to feed cobs back into grinder to be crushed.

Decatur, Ill.—Storage capacity of the Decatur Soy Products Co. plant is being increased approximately 180,000 bus. by construction of two 80,000 bus. and two 10,000 bus. capacity intermediate storage bins, the first major addition to the plant which was opened here in September, 1939. When completed, total storage capacity of the plant will be 270,000 bus., Jasper Giovanna, manager, stated. The new bins are expected to be completed Oct. 1, in time for this year's harvest. Estimated cost of the work is \$38,000. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

Charles H. Mitchell of Ottumwa, Ia., recently was admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set at 5 per cent per annum by the directors of the Board of Trade.

Sale of two Chicago Board of Trade memberships were made recently at \$3,000 net to buyer. The last previous sale was at \$2,300.

The Board of Trade announced that corn futures trade will be conducted in the former soybean pit, and barley futures will be moved to the old rye pit.

Lindsay A. Williams, 70, sales representative for the Dawes Products Co., died Aug. 31 at his home in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Dawes had been employed by the Dawes Co. for the past 40 years.

Ernest W. Badenoch was elected president of the J. J. Badenoch Co., grain merchants and feed manufacturers, by the board of directors, at the recent annual meeting. Paul W. Joslyn was elected sec'y-treas.

Marin Sales Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has opened a Chicago office at 327 So. LaSalle St. W. P. Dunstan, formerly with the American Elvtr. Co., and well known to the feed trade of the mid-west and east, is in charge. The Marin Sales Co. handles a full line of feed supplies.

Coincident with the resumption of future trading in corn the directors of the Board of Trade have simplified the corn differential so that No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed are tenderable at contract price, and No. 3 yellow and mixed at 2.5 cents per bushel under contract price.

Leslie A. Fitz, supervisor of the Chicago office of the Commodity Exchange division of the W.F.A., will retire Sept. 30. He will be succeeded by George Livingston of the W.F.A.'s Chicago office of distribution. Mr. Fitz is a former head of the milling industry department of Kansas State College and long has been a U. S. Dept. of Agr. expert.

A vote of members of the Board of Trade will be taken Oct. 4 on an amendment to Rule 229 raising the brokerage by grade to 20 cents, from 15 cents, per 1,000 bus., for the purchase or sale of wheat, corn, soybeans and oats in lots of 5,000 bus. or multiples thereof, and reducing the brokerage to 20 cents from 25 cents on rye, barley and flaxseed, per 1,000 bus.

R. M. Doyle, who has conducted a feed brokerage here for the past year, and J. L. Dickinson, who has been sales manager of the soy products division of the Glidden Co., for the past seven years, have formed the Doyle & Dickinson Co., to do a general brokerage business in feed ingredients, oils and grains. Offices have been opened in the Board of Trade Bldg.

INDIANA

Van Buren, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange has been dissolved.

Trafalgar, Ind.—The Trafalgar Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. has installed a new feed grinder, Mgr. Ernest Cotterly announced.

Prairie Creek, Ind.—Paul Watson has purchased a warehouse of the Ward Milling Co. and is engaged in the retail feed business.

Ambia, Ind.—The Ambia Grain Co. has had its charter changed to comply with the co-operative act; 20,000 shares common stock of \$5 p.v.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Pillmore Feed Stores, Inc., has been incorporated; incorporators, Dale W. McMillen, Jr., C. R. Anderson, Edward T. Schele.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Vigo County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has had its charter amended, increasing authorized capital stock to \$160,000.—P. J. P.

Metamora, Ind.—Ralph Baker is new manager of the Metamora Mill, which now is open for business with a complete line of feeds, fertilizers and coal.

Boonville, Ind.—Elzie Kramer, former owner and manager of the Boonville Elevator, who has been seriously ill in an Evansville hospital, is recovering.—W. B. C.

Morocco, Ind.—Walter Abraham, who purchased the Farmers Grain Co. elevator several months ago, opened the plant for business Aug. 31. Since purchasing the elevator he has done extensive remodeling at the plant.

Topeka, Ind.—Freeman Oesch recently purchased the Topeka Roller Mill from his brother, Dan, who has owned and operated the mill for the past 22 years. Freeman Oesch has been connected with the business for 16 years. Dan Oesch is retiring from the business because of ill health.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Plans are underway to hold the Feed Nutrition School sponsored by Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and Purdue University some time during the month of November. The school will be held again at the University at Lafayette.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Evansville, Ind.—A local research laboratory and a marketing department are being established here by Igleheart Bros., Inc., a subsidiary of General Foods Corp., Earl J. Heseaman, president of the local plant said. The laboratory will be headed by H. W. Putnam, who has been head of flour technology and research at the Hoboken laboratories. J. E. Anderson, formerly assistant cereal technologist in the Kansas State College milling industry department, has joined the laboratory staff as milling research engineer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n have been received from the Kimmel Elevator, Greentown; Shaw Grain Co., Crete; Paul Watson, Prairie Creek.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Alexandria, Ind.—Charles B. Wyatt has purchased the feed supply and grinding mill of the City Coal Co. from Ray Mottweiler, taking over the business Sept. 1. Mr. Mottweiler will continue operation of his coal supply company.

St. Joe, Ind.—The Myers Grain & Coal Co. has installed a new high-powered sheller. A high-speed conveyor will carry the grain from the dump to the sheller. Howard Myers is owner of the elevator and Clifford Billow is manager.

Cayuga, Ind.—Robert F. Thompson of New Market, Ind., has assumed active charge of the Cayuga Milling Co. mill, purchased recently by Layne & Thompson. The business will operate as the Layne & Thompson Grain Co. Mr. Thompson will make several changes in the local plant, and install modern feed grinding and mixing equipment. A delivery truck also will be added. The company will continue to handle grain thru its elevator and sell coal. Henry Carsman, who has been with the business for many years, will continue in his position.

IOWA

Sioux City, Ia.—Albert D. Doherty, 56, manager of the King Grain Co., died Sept. 14.

Peterson, Ia.—The 40,000-bu. storage addition to the Farmers Elevator is nearing completion.

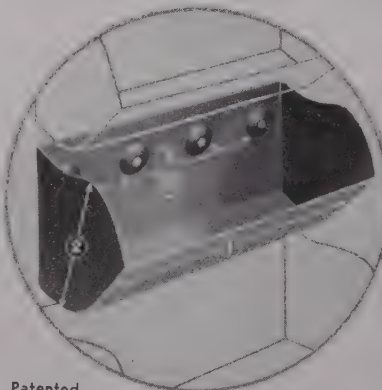
Waterloo, Ia.—H. W. Andrews of Cedar Falls recently purchased the Lininger Coal & Feed Co.—A. G. T.

Manly, Ia.—The North Iowa Co-op. Processing Co. recently voted to raise its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Roland, Ia.—A. J. Reinertson has succeeded B. H. Knudston as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator.

West Liberty, Ia.—Floyd DeForest is new manager of the West Liberty Grain & Feed Co., succeeding Ray Kirkpatrick, who was manager while the elevator was owned and operated by Lone Tree Farmers Exchange.

YOU NEED MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY IN YOUR ELEVATOR TO OPERATE AT A PROFIT!



Patented

WHAT THE DESIGN FEATURES OF "NU-HY" BUCKETS DO FOR YOU

1. High lip positioned to scoop up a full load—retain it and avoid premature discharge.
2. High sides reduce gaps between buckets—prevent spillage going up or over head pulley.
3. Bolt holes scientifically positioned to avoid hinging action over pulleys—aiding pick-up and discharge. Indentations eliminate locknuts and improve traction.

Install



STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

Whether you handle 10,000 bushels of grain per month, or 10,000,000, you need the efficiencies of "Nu-Hy" Buckets in your elevator legs. Their design permits continuous mounting on the belt with no "loss-gaps" in between—and they're shaped to pick-up and deliver bigger loads. Capacity increases up to 100% guaranteed.

Let us analyze your present operations to reveal your capacity possibilities. Write for Form No. 76.



Carpenter, Ia.—H. W. Nelson, farmer, is new manager of the Hunting Elvtr. Co. elevator. He will reside in Lyle, Minn.

Charter Oak, Ia.—Henry Marten injured his right shoulder while at work at the Charter Oak Grain Co. yards recently.

Templeton, Ia.—B. J. Conklin has sold his interest in the partnership business of Charles Dozler Grain Co. and the Dozler Lumber Co.

Dow City, Ia.—The Dow City Elvtr. Co. let the contract for construction of its elevator to the Stellen Olson Const. Co. Work will start soon.

DeWitt, Ia.—John L. Dooley has opened a feed store here, to operate as John's Feed Store, and handle a complete line of poultry and cattle feeds.

Frederika, Ia.—Clarence Freitag, who has owned and operated the feed mill here for the past nine years, has sold it to Lorenz Harms of Plainfield, who will take possession Dec. 1.

Chester, Ia.—The roof of the A. S. Leslie feed mill was struck by lightning recently and a few shingles were ripped off but no fire resulted. One motor was burned out.—A. G. T.

Badger, Ia.—We recently purchased the Quaker Oats Elevator here and will operate same in conjunction with our main elevator.—Badger Co-operative Elvtr. Co., C. R. Rosling, mgr.

Primghar, Ia.—The old elevator recently sold by J. S. DeVries to Willey & Greig is being razed. It is planned to erect a modern feed grinding plant on the site when building conditions are better.

Reinbeck, Ia.—The L. C. Bolson Co., operator of the local alfalfa processing plant it built here last fall, is adding a large drying plant west of the present plant, to be used for handling wet alfalfa.

Alburnett, Ia.—The new fireproof elevator that replaces the Farmers Elevator that burned last year observed its official opening Sept. 14. M. M. Strait is manager, a position he has held for more than 25 years.

Sutherlands, Ia.—The Branstetter Elevator has been sold to the Farmers Elevator, possession to be given Oct. 1. Mr. Branstetter and family will move to Milford, where he will take over operation of an elevator.

Muscatiné, Ia.—Frank Prochaska, manager of the local Grain Processing Corp., recently gave a discussion on "Alcohol in the Synthetic Rubber Program," before a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Victor, Ia.—Cloyd Lyman will manage the Don L. Yeisley Elevator, Mr. Yeisley having accepted the position of divisional sales manager for the central west for the Babson Reports, financial advisors and counselors. He will be at the elevator on Saturdays and Mondays.

Woolstock, Ia.—The Woolstock Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported at its recent annual stockholders meeting, business for the year totalled \$835,129.63; net profits were \$30,827.89; patronage dividends amounted to \$17,240.90. Taylor Hinton is company manager.

Onawa, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the I. C. Elvtr. Co., Ed Fors, manager of the elevator, informed the group that all equipment and property including the new scales, railroad spur and land purchased is free from indebtedness, with a workable surplus of funds on hand as of the audit May 31, 1944.

Plainfield, Ia.—Excavating has been completed and construction started on the concrete elevator of J. Roach & Sons, being built to replace the one that burned Aug. 4. The new elevator will be in the same location and about the same size as the one that burned, but it will be a one-unit instead of a two-unit structure. The Roach Soybean Mills, a new industry, are being operated for trial runs and regular operations are expected to start soon.

Milford, Ia.—F. E. Hankins has sold his interest in the Stockdale & Hankins elevator to his partner, J. E. Stockdale of Estherville, giving possession Sept. 15. Virgil Branstetter of Sutherland will operate the elevator. Mr. Hankins has been in the grain business here for 17 years and before coming here was 17 years in the business at Cloverdale.

New Hampton, Ia.—E. C. Heinmiller, owner of the New Hampton Mill, has built a 12 x 28 ft. addition to his warehouse and constructed a canopy over the loading door. An unloading hopper has been built in the north side of the elevator that permits unloading of beans, corn and other kinds of grain at the same time and distribution to the proper bins.

Schaller, Ia.—Ed A. Woodke, while washing windows in the office of his feed grinding plant, attempted to step from the top of his desk to a near-by chair, slipped and fell to the concrete floor. He suffered a comminuted fracture of the larger bone in the right forearm just above the wrist, and cut and bruised his left elbow and painfully injured his back.

Floyd, Ia.—The Floyd Crossing Elevator, formerly operated by the late J. McKindrick, has been purchased by Michael Micich, who will operate the elevator, buying grain and installing a full line of feeds. Clarence Bell will manage the plant, assisted by Myron Ziebarth and Eldo Emmell. Mr. Micich has made extensive repairs on the elevator, and when material is available, will build a warehouse.

Clarinda, Ia.—Two elevators and mill of the Ira Shambaugh Milling Co. were destroyed by fire early the morning of Sept. 17, the damage estimated at \$50,000. While the loss is partially covered by insurance, there will not be enough money to rebuild, company officials stated. Five thousand bushels of wheat, stored in the elevator, were also destroyed. The fire started on the second floor of the mill.

Keosauqua, Ia.—James Wiley, Keosauqua feed dealer, has purchased the Keosauqua Milling Co., from F. J. Conrad and is operating the business as the Wiley Feed & Grain Co. Rex Wiley, who has been employed by Mr. Conrad, will continue under the new ownership. The mill was installed by Mr. Conrad in 1931 and has been in continuous operation. Mr. Conrad will continue his business of selling, repairing and installation of milling equipment.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. L. Dutcher, sales manager of Swift & Co. soybean mill, was elected president of the Des Moines Feed, Flour, Seed & Grain Club at the recent annual meeting. H. H. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Des Moines branch of Omar Mills, Inc., Omaha, was named sec'y-treas. Following the business meeting members discussed the feed situation.

Belmond, Ia.—Geo. H. Kyser has been appointed chief chemist at General Mills' soybean processing plant. Mr. Kyser is a graduate of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., and is a member of the American Oil Chemists Society. Harry A. Bullis, president of the company, also announced the appointment of Bruce P. Neil as production supt. of the extraction plant and John F. Flynn to serve as local office manager and traffic manager. Mr. Neil has held several positions in the solvent extraction field prior to his association with General Mills. He served as extraction plant superintendent for The Glidden Co. at Chicago from the time the plant was built in 1934.

KANSAS

Gorham, Kan.—The Benso Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Garden City, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

McLain, Kan.—Aldess Walton and Lon Russell have remodeled the engine room at the McClain Elevator.

Cawker City, Kan.—Mrs. Edna Corder has purchased the Dort Building and converted it into a feed stock room.

Everst, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Scalapino Grain Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Beloit, Kan.—John Gildersleeve has resigned from his position with the Dockstader-Thieroff Elevator after 21 years of service.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Governor Andrew Schoepel will speak here Sept. 27 at the opening of the Thompson soya mill, the Hiawatha chamber of commerce recently announced. The plant is now producing 24 hours a day. Besides the new soya mill, an alfalfa dehydrating plant in connection will get under way shortly.—G. M. H.

"Wouldn't Take \$500 for My Steinlite"



... reports C. R. Rosling, Mgr. of Badger Coop. Co., Badger, Iowa; "... unless I could get another one quickly. I've used my Steinlite electronic moisture tester on all grains for over a year, with splendid results."

The success of the Steinlite lies in the fact that it is **FAST, ACCURATE** and **EASY to USE**. It is portable, neat and compact. It is durable—made of the very best materials, and built to last. It operates on the radio frequency impedance principle and is calibrated against the official oven methods.

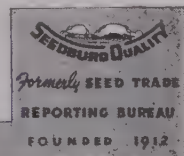
Write for **FREE Seedburo Catalog No. 144**. Seedburo is "Headquarters" for grain and seed house supplies.

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 Brooks Building

Chicago 6, Illinois



Herington, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. recently added a 16 x 33 ft. 5,000-bu. capacity storage bin to its elevator, for storage of flax.

Natoma, Kan.—Marvin Reynolds is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Philip J. Hartman, who has moved to Woodston.

Bunker Hill, Kan.—George R. Kistler, 69, who spent most of his life here in the grain business, died Sept. 15 at Lincoln, Neb., where he had been living.—G. M. H.

Cimarron, Kan.—Merrill B. Brown of Larned is new manager of the Cimarron Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Jess Russell, Jr., who has resigned to take charge of his farming interests.

Solomon, Kan.—Lee Cochran of Kanopolis has been named manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Alfred Rensmeyer, who resigned after five years in the position, and is moving to Idaho.

Beattie, Kan.—James L. Mason, well-known grain dealer, died Sept. 12 at his home. Besides his grain interests, he also engaged in the implement business. Survivors are: Wife, one daughter, and three sons.—G. M. H.

Onaga, Kan.—Upon the request of Capt. Vernal Roth for some grass seed to plant around army huts in New Guinea, the Onaga Produce Co. recently made a shipment of Kentucky blue grass to Capt. Roth at his far away station.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—Seventy German prisoners from the camp at Fort Riley have been assigned to assist in the harvesting of fall crops in Geary and Riley Counties. A heavy demand is expected for the P.W. help in silo filling and feed shocking.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Ark Valley Alfalfa Mills has started operations at its dehydrating plant near Yaggy Switch. The opening operations were delayed several weeks because of delayed receipts of machinery. Ralph Brown is president and general manager.

Newton, Kan.—We expect to increase our bulk and sacked storage capacity and increase our capacity for recleaning and processing field seeds, also our feed mixing and handling facilities, if and when we are rid of F. D. R. and the New Deal.—Sanner's Feeds & Seeds, E. R. Sanner.

Junction City, Kan.—M. C. Axelton, who has been with the Junction City mills for some time and has had charge of the feed and grain department, has resigned to take charge of north central Kansas experiment fields for Kansas State College, with fields at Belleville and Smith Center.—G. M. H.

Holton, Kan.—Sgt. Willis C. Stephenson, 24, who was employed by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department before he entered the service in January, 1943, is reported missing in action over Yugoslavia since Aug. 26, according to word received from the war department by his parents.—G. M. H.

Kingsdown, Kan.—Norman Clevenger, 15, son of Lawson Clevenger, manager of the Security Elvtr. Co. elevator, was suffocated recently when he was caught in suction of wheat dumped at the elevator and buried in the wheat. After dumping a load of wheat he went into the dump to pick up a piece of metal that had gone down with the wheat. He was unable to get out. Rescuers quickly pulled him from the wheat dump, but he was unconscious and men working over him for hours with a resuscitator flown here from Dodge City, were unable to revive him.

Pratt, Kan.—Due largely to the future price of wheat not being inviting, government wheat loans have dropped considerably in this section, according to Claude Henderson, in charge of wheat loans. He said that 533 loans had been made at a price of \$1.36 a bushel, while the present price on the market is \$1.51. Nearly all the wheat loans have been made on wheat stored in elevators.—G. M. H.

Hanover, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the elevator, grain and feed business from the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. and have taken possession of the business. The Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. bought the business last July from George Imming. The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n plans to close the former Imming Elevator and to make that location an exclusive feed business, to handle a complete line of all kinds of commercial feeds. All of the grain business of both elevators will be handled at the company's present elevator. H. H. Neuman continues as manager of the elevator.

Home City, Kan.—Roy Lewis, manager of the Lewis Elvtr. & Grain Co., recently sold his grain, feed and coal business to the Continental Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Lewis retained his seed business and is continuing it with storage in four store buildings. He has been in business here since 1921, when he went into the grain business with his father, who established it in 1903. In 1937 when the elder Lewis died, Roy Lewis became sole owner and added the coal, seed, and feed businesses. W. T. Blackman, who was associated with Lewis, is local manager for the Continental Grain Co. Among planned improvements is the erection of a warehouse for storing feed near the elevator.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Nancy, Ky.—The flour mill owned by Glenard Burton was destroyed by fire Sept. 7.

Pineville, Ky.—Robert C. Bargo of Harlan has opened a feed, seed and produce store here.

Williamstown, Ky.—R. D. Wood and W. R. Merrill have opened the Wood & Merrill Feed Store.

Louisville, Ky.—The Gold Proof Elvtr. Division of Indiana Grain Co-op., Inc., reported its plant was damaged by recent high winds.

Fountain Run, Ky.—C. H. Bailey, owner of the Flippin (Ky.) Roller Mill, has purchased the local mill and will operate it in conjunction with his other plants.

Bloomfield, Ky.—Vilas Graham, 50, for years a traveling salesman for Sutherland Milling Co., died Sept. 13, at the Baptist Hospital, Louisville, after a short illness.—A. W. W.

Milton, Ky.—Trimble Mills, Inc., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$25,000; to operate a flour milling and feed mixing business; incorporators, Paul C. Dant, William Neal and Norvin E. Banks.

Louisville, Ky.—The Indiana Grain Co-operative is planning the construction here of a \$1,000,000 grain elevator on the Ohio river, M. L. Guild, Indianapolis manager of the co-operative, announced on Sept. 18.—W. B. C.

Scottsville, Ky.—The Scottsville Roller Mill was purchased from the Dossey. Clay, Howard Milling Co., by C. H. Bailey of Flippin, Ky. He will operate it in conjunction with his Flippin Roller Mill and the Fountain Run Roller Mill, the latter bought from the Dossey, Clay, Howard Milling Co. recently.

LOUISIANA

Newellton, La.—V. P. Ferrington has opened a feed and grain store here.

Baton Rouge, La.—C. C. Couvillion has opened his new feed, seed and agricultural supply store on Government St.

MICHIGAN

White Pigeon, Mich.—Arthur L. Pierce of Three Rivers has purchased the Charles Stubig feed mill.

Nashville, Mich.—The Nashville Co-operative Elevator recently added 3,000 sq. ft. of floor space by utilizing the second floor.

Quincy, Mich.—Henry E. Lampman recently sold the Lampman Food Mill he had operated for the past 16 years to Harold King and Miles Waldron.

Port Huron, Mich.—Bean growers in Huron and Sanilac Counties have petitioned O.P.A. to raise the support price of pea beans from \$6 to \$10 per hundred weight.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Dan Willis, for a number of years operator of the Willis Feed Mill, is retiring from business and has turned the mill over to his son-in-law, Louis Fetta, who will continue the business.

Lansing, Mich.—Sales of the Michigan Elevator Exchange in 1943, despite short grain crops, set a new high in dollar volume, Stanley F. Wellman, manager, reported at the recent annual meeting of the corporation's stockholders. Gross sales, totaling \$12,064,383.90, represented a gain of \$91,447.24 over the preceding year.

Bellevue, Mich.—A. G. Butler, owner and manager of the Bellevue Milling Co., has purchased the Bellevue Co-op. Elevator and will operate it under the name of the Bellevue Milling Co. William Jordan will continue as manager at the elevator. The purchase provides increased storage space and better shipping facilities for the milling company. Mr. Butler plans to install additional machinery in the feed department as well as a coal conveyor. Upon return of his two sons who are now lieutenants in the U. S. Service, he plans to form a partnership with them to operate the business.

MINNESOTA

Hanska, Minn.—Fred A. Bjornberg has moved his feed store to new and larger quarters.

Odessa, Minn.—Fire starting in a V-Belt drive at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator recently caused a small loss.

Gaylord, Minn.—W. M. Sommers of North Redwood, who recently purchased the C. C. Peterson Elevator, is operating the business as the Gaylord Farmers Exchange.

Albert Lea, Minn.—The Donovan Grain & Fuel Co. elevator was badly damaged by fire recently, loss of stock and damage to the grinding department amounting to approximately \$15,000.

Waseca, Minn.—Harold L. Smith resigned as local manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. He recently bought an interest in the Roesler Milling Co. and will go into partnership in the business with Ray M. Roesler.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The Jack Frost Feed & Produce Co. held a grand opening of its new store Sept. 16. Trips were conducted thru the store, elevator and feed processing rooms. Prizes were awarded and special prices given on ton lots of feed. Clinton Hill is manager of the store and elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—A. G. Bemmels, Minneapolis flour and Feed broker, also vice president of the D. & G. elevator at Culbertson, Mont., is an applicant for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade. The Reibe & Reibe Grain Co., Minneapolis, has been admitted to corporate membership in the Exchange.—F. G. C.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

Twin Valley, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator, Harold Natvig, manager, recently installed a new boot tank, belts and buckets, head drives and pulleys, and built an 80 x 30 ft. warehouse. The latter has two doors on the railroad track side, for unloading cars, and two on the road side for unloading trucks, with a six-foot wide platform extending the entire length of the building. M. J. Benson Co. had the contract. The plant consists of two elevators, a feed mill and an implement department.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Arthur W. Robinson, of the Occident Milling Co., died Sept. 16.

The Crescent Elvtr. Co., division of Van Dusen-Harrington Co., is making improvements on its elevator.

Oscar Jackson, 42, Anoka, suffered a broken wrist and body cuts in a 40-ft. fall at Great Northern Elevator Sept. 12. With other workmen he was adjusting scaffolding preparing to paint the structure when he fell.—P. J. P.

Eight farmers co-operative elevator companies and several independent country elevators have purchased memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce during the past year, E. H. Mirick, president of the chamber, announced.

Cargill, Inc., has purchased the Rand estate at Lake Minnetonka and will convert the buildings into administration headquarters for the company's grain and shipbuilding activities. It will house the offices of the company's principal executives and approximately 20 per cent of its Minneapolis office staff.

Frank T. Heffelfinger, president of the F. H. Peavey & Co., was honor guest at a dinner at the Minikahda Club Sept. 20, in celebration of his 75th birthday anniversary. Among those present was his son, Maj. George W. P. Heffelfinger, of the air transport command in Alaska. Another son, Lt. Comm. Totton Peavey Heffelfinger, is in the Pacific area.

Directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce authorized the resumption of corn futures trading effective Sept. 14, setting a ceiling of \$1.14½ on all futures contracts, with deliveries on an "in store" basis. Transactions were authorized for December, 1944, and subsequent trading months. Corn futures trading was discontinued at Minneapolis on June 23, 1943.

Arthur E. Cobb, grain broker, died unexpectedly of a heart attack while on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce the morning of Sept. 19. Mr. Cobb had been a member of the Chamber since June 21, 1907. He was first associated with his father, L. A. Cobb, under the name of L. A. Cobb & Son. Later he went with the T. M. McCord Co., after which he was associated with the Merchants Elvtr. Co. In recent years he has operated as an independent broker.

MISSOURI

Kahoka, Mo.—The Trump Milling Co. has moved to the Ferguson Bldg., where they have larger and better quarters.

Perry, Mo.—The M. F. A. Central Co-operative recently installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, with automatic register at its elevator.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles Waldman of Grant City has been named registrar at the state grain inspection office here to succeed George K. Kilpin, who resigned.—P. J. P.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—Tom L. Dawe, who owns the White River Milling Co. at Thayer, Mo., has purchased the local feed mill and will operate both lines of business.

Caledonia, Mo.—Ralph Beckham has sold his feed store to John Seabourne, and disposed of his farm preparatory to moving to De Soto, where he will continue in the feed business.—P. J. P.

Butler, Mo.—The Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co. reported its elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Lathrop, Mo.—Oral M. Robinson has sold his elevator to Halferty Bros. of Plattsburg, possession given Sept. 18. Mr. Robinson had been in business for 21 years.

Fortuna, Mo.—The Fortuna Elvtr. Co. stockholders recently voted to become a co-operative and in future will be known as the M.F.A. Co-op. Ass'n of Fortuna. Herman Haldiman is manager of the elevator.—P. J. P.

Kennett, Mo.—The Hemphill Soy Products Co., to facilitate the unloading of beans delivered at the mill, is installing a stand of elevators and additional unloading facilities at its mill. The plant completed processing of its entire stock of soybeans from the 1943 crop and closed down for a thoro overhauling preparatory to the October movement of the 1944 crop of beans. A new warehouse also is being built.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Walker MacMillan, for the past two years chairman of the St. Louis Ordinance District Price Adjustment Board, has been appointed to assist in the general handling of C. H. Williamson & Co., Inc.'s grain and feed activities, C. H. Williamson, president of the company, announced. Mr. MacMillan for several years was head of the grain and milling accounts department of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. before his appointment to the District Price Adjustment Board.

West Plains, Mo.—Gross business for the year just completed by West Plains Farmers Exchange was \$807,640, \$100,000 over last year and the best year in its history, it was reported at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. After the war it is planned to install new machinery in the mill which will include a new hammer mill, and to increase space for grain storage. The association also plans to construct a 60 x 100 ft. building adjacent to the present building, in post-war time, where a serve yourself store will be established. Jamie Eaves is manager.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Kan.—Samuel D. McGinnis, 74, who was formerly in the grain and hay business here, died Sept. 17 at the Mayo clinic.—G. M. H.

William Lee Franklin, 83, grain dealer here for thirty years, died Sept. 10 in a local hospital. He had lived in greater Kansas City all his life.—G. M. H.

The boilers and the oil tanks of Ralston-Purina's local new soybean mill are nearing completion. When in full operation this mill will process about 1,500,000 bus. of soybeans annually.

Walter C. Berger, head of the feed management branch of the War Food Administration, and Roy Bowden, executive sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, were honor guests present at the annual fall golf tournament and dinner of the Kansas City Feed Club Sept. 19. Mr. Berger after outlining the problems faced by his branch in the last year, told of the great need to continue culling of poultry lest too many eggs be produced, and showed how protein supplies are in better relationship with possible demand this year than last. Mr. Bowden gave a glimpse into the hard and cold facts of the O.P.A. and the functions of his Washington office. He said possibly the weakness of the grain and feeding industries is their lack of being able to pull closely together in attempting to achieve an objective. Nearly 200 feed men were present.

MONTANA

Four Buttes, Mont.—The Four Buttes Farmers Elevator was destroyed by fire on Sept. 3. More than 75,000 bus. of stored grain and two box cars were lost in the blaze.

Saco, Mont.—The driveway at the D. & B. Elevator has been raised and lengthened; the sale has been repaired and new machinery has been installed. The foundation under the elevator also has been repaired. It is planned to construct a storage annex if building material is available.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb.—The Gooch Food Products Co. plant was damaged by fire on Sept. 4.

Harvard, Neb.—The Farmers Union is building an elevator; construction is of concrete.

Marion, Neb.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Barnston, Neb.—We have installed a new Ford high speed mixer here.—O. A. Cooper Co., E. G. York, mgr.

Kearney, Neb.—A carload of alfalfa meal in the vicinity of the Union Pacific Station was damaged by fire recently.

Minden, Neb.—Mail addressed to Nelson Grain Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Nemaha, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into recently by thieves who broke open the safe and stole \$15 in cash.

Big Spring, Neb.—W. L. Huey is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, succeeding C. A. Fuelscher.

Red Cloud, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Red Cloud Milling Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Lincoln, Neb.—R. J. Bazant, manager of the Black Bros. elevator, recently underwent an operation at Lincoln General Hospital.

Minatare, Neb.—Robert W. Wacker, employee of the Luper Elevators, and Miss Mary Jane Pittmann were married recently.

West Point, Neb.—Ray Ortneier will move his feed, seed and produce business to the Frank J. Strehle garage building he recently purchased.

Hastings, Neb.—C. E. Dinsmoor, who was manager of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. plant for many years until his retirement in 1935, died recently.

Stromsburg, Neb.—Carl Westring recently bought the Rystrom building and will use the lumber and materials to build an addition to the Stromsburg Flour Mill.

David City, Neb.—The David City Grain Co. has completed a 35 x 40 ft. cement block building, to be used for feed storage. A new loading dock has been constructed also.

Bloomington, Neb.—Roy P. Bashford and Walter Post of Naponee, have leased the local elevator, opening for business Sept. 17, with Vern Lethem of Naponee as manager.

Verdon, Neb.—After being under construction most of the summer, the Moray hay dehydrating plant began operations Sept. 8 and is now working on a 24-hour basis.—G. M. H.

Fremont, Neb.—The Pete Marr Soybean mill had its second fire within two weeks Sept. 13, when heat from drying soybeans started a fire in a drier. The fire was confined to a pipe and quickly extinguished with little damage resulting.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Tekamah, Neb.—Erwin C. Marr, employed at the Alfalfa Mill, broke both bones in the left arm above his wrist recently when his hand became caught in a belt and pulley at the mill.

Papillion, Neb.—Large amounts of stock feeds were burned in a fire which destroyed a large building and quantities of lumber, coal and farm implements at the Megel & Sons Co. recently.

Kearney, Neb.—B. C. Gibbons has sold his feed and chick business to Williams Hatchery of Ravenna, and will leave for Rockford, Ill., where he will be associated with a certified accountant firm.

Alma, Neb.—Plans are under consideration for erection of a local alfalfa dehydrating plant. J. R. Henning of the Consumers Co-op. Ass'n recently was here and outlined plans of his company for the project.

Falls City, Neb.—The Ebel Alfalfa Co. has taken a contract to cut and dehydrate 100 acres of wheat grass before it has jointed, for the Cerophal Laboratories, Kansas City, which then makes the hay into tablets for human consumption.—G. M. H.

Merna, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator has been remodeled and repaired. The driveway into the elevator has been lowered and widened and new pit scale of larger capacity is being installed. A. C. Sommer is manager of the elevator.

Peru, Neb.—Bernie Underwood has resigned as manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant elevator and moved to Walthill, where he is manager of a grain business. Willis Pereaue of Kansas City, Mo., field man for the company, is looking after the elevator and grain business temporarily.

Omaha, Neb.—William F. Shepard, 71, traveling representative of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. and later with the Updike Grain Co., died recently at his home following a heart attack. Mr. Shepard formerly lived at Sioux City, Ia., where he was employed by the American Linseed Co. and the Flanley Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—Lump sum settlement of Continental Grain Co. with R. W. Monahan for \$2,244.06 for injuries he sustained while in the employ of the company has been approved by District Judge John Polk. Monahan sustained a fracture of the neck and the left femur when he was knocked from a box car he was loading by the grain spout which broke loose from its moorings, Nov. 23, 1943.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Portales Milling Co. is building an elevator.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire at the Buffalo Flour Mill that originated in a dust collector on the roof, recently did little damage.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Authority to submit to Marine Elvtr. Co.'s bondholders a plan calling for 80 per cent cash payments now and the issuance of preferred stock for the remaining 20 per cent has been granted to Trustee James W. Persons by Federal Judge John Knight. If the owner of at least two-thirds, by amount, of the \$550,000 worth of outstanding bonds approved the plan, it will be submitted for the court's final consideration. The plan provides for issuance of 1,082 shares of new \$100-par preferred stock carrying the same voting power as the common stock. No dividend payments are provided until after the payment of a \$350,000 loan it is proposed to borrow as part of the reorganization. Installment payments will liquidate the \$850,000 loan in at least ten years. Thereafter dividends will be paid on the preferred at 4 per cent a year, and 108 shares retired each year thru the acceptance of tenders, the lowest price determining the order of retirement.—G. E. T.

Olean, N. Y.—Fire due to lightning recently damaged the Acme Milling Co.'s plant.

New York, N. Y.—Travis M. Fewell, of E. F. Hutton & Co., a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1936, died Sept. 17.

Waverly, N. Y.—Kasco Mills, Inc., has completed plans for rebuilding its mill that burned June 30. Work will start soon and the plant is expected to be in operation next spring. The new plant will be a five story building constructed of cement and steel. It will be located next to the company's large warehouse.

NORTH DAKOTA

Crosby, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator has acquired sites on the Great Northern right-of-way for location of its elevator, feed and seed locker plants, to be erected at the cost of \$85,000.

Berwick, N. D.—Defective wiring caused a fire that damaged the inside of the Fairview Milling Co. elevator's office recently. The flames were prevented from reaching the elevator proper.

Hesper, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. installed a new boot tank, straightened the legs, and put in a new work floor. The M. J. Benson Co. had the contract. T. O. Iverson is manager of the elevator.

Carrington, N. D.—Grain is being bought at Don Nicolson's new elevator on Spur-12, four miles southeast of here. Finishing touches on the elevator are being made, construction of which started in June. The elevator will be operated under the name of Don Nicolson Elvtr. Co.

Wimbledon, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. elevator, which has been closed for several years, will be re-opened for business with George Hunt, who in former years managed the elevator for 28 years, again in charge. Extensive repairs and remodeling are in progress on the plant, and when these are completed the elevator will be placed in operation.

Munster (New Rockford p.o.), N. D.—Improvements being made at the Munster Equity Elvtr. Co. elevator were complete in time to receive the new crop, Harold Gutting, manager, reported. An office was built, and new leg, boot tank, work floor, a double distributing spout, and Steinlite Moisture Tester were installed. M. J. Benson Co. did the work.

Berlin, N. D.—Farmers Union Elevators have placed their No. 3 Elevator in operation again after an extensive overhauling of the plant. The former driveway was replaced by a wider and higher one; a testing room with some storage space was added; a new 28 x 9 ft. Fairbanks Scale with telescoping truck lift; new boot tank, 26 x 12 x 8 ft.; two head-drives, belts and buckets, compressor and five new motors were installed. M. J. Benson Co. had the contract.

Belfield, N. D.—The Belfield Flour Mills has discontinued operations. It continues to operate its elevator and feed business.

Hillsboro, N. D.—A 28,000-bu. annex, 28 x 32 ft. and 40 ft. high, is being built to the F.U.G.T.A. elevator, St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. branch. The annex will be fireproof, with corrugated steel shell. It will double the storage capacity of the plant.

OHIO

North Baltimore, O.—Fred Kalmbach, manager of the North Baltimore Grain Co., died Sept. 20.

Cedarville, O.—Russell Wells has purchased the coal and feed establishment formerly operated by C. L. McGuinn.

Cincinnati, O.—J. C. Bender, feed broker, has moved his office to new quarters in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Ridgeway, O.—Everett Ridgeway has purchased the old Methodist Church building and will convert it into a grist mill.—P. J. P.

Oak Harbor, O.—Ottawa County Co-operative Co. has installed a new No. 3 Heavy Duty Jay Bee Hammer Mill at its local elevator and has another on order for its Curtice plant.

Hilliards, O.—Andrew H. Kuhn, driver of a Russell Grain Co. truck, recently had a narrow escape from death when a Pennsylvania flier crashed into his truck at the Main St. crossing.

Marion, O.—Agriculture's place in the nation's general welfare and the increasing importance of soybean farming in the agricultural industry provided the theme of a talk by M. Clifford Townsend, former governor of Indiana, who is now vice-president of the Central Soya Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., at a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club. Central Soya Co. operates Old Fort Mills here.

Cardington, O.—The Morrow County Farm Bureau has leased a tract of 25,000 sq. ft. from the New York Central Railroad and will build a one story, 40 x 80 ft., to house a complete grinding and feed mill service. Cost of building and equipment is estimated at \$15,000 by Lee Wilson, manager. The company has filed application with W. P. B. for priorities to obtain building material and machinery. The association operates a plant in Mt. Gilead.—P. J. P.

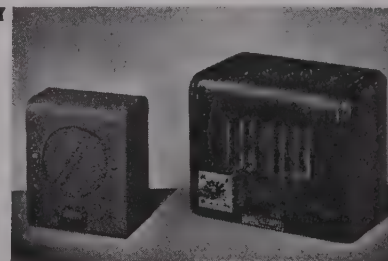
Paulding, O.—Country grain and feed men held a special meeting here Sept. 25, sponsored by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio. C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, starting with a chicken dinner with all the trimmings at 6 p.m. O. J. Jeffery presided over an interesting program that followed. Speakers included Frank Grissler, of the Paulding Chamber of Commerce; Jesse Stemen, Convoy, O.; Gene Kraus, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Sam Hollet, Fostoria, O.; Charles Heigel, Leipsic, O.; Harry Lee, Fostoria, O.

CALL A-PHONE SPEEDS UP PRODUCTION

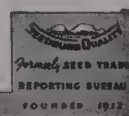
The CALL-A-PHONE is a great time and effort saver . . . a thoroughly proven inter-office communication system. Accommodates private or group direction to all of 5 departments without cut-ins. Personnel can contact you. Means two-way speed-up in production. Master station only \$34.00. Sub-stations, each, \$12.50.

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY



SEEDBURO — 'HEADQUARTERS' for Triers, Sieves, Scales — All Seed and Grain Testing Equipment.



Send for Catalog No. 143

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Conneaut, O.—On account of an increase in business, the Conneaut Grain & Fuel Co. has recently built an addition for bagged feed, 128 ft. long by 40 ft. wide.

Maumee, O.—The Toledo Grain & Milling Co. elevator, situated in the rear of the Maumee Lumber & Supply Co., was destroyed by fire Sept. 18, that started in the lumber company's office. Merle Stearns, manager of the elevator, discovered the blaze when, working in his office he smelled smoke and investigating, saw the lumber company building on fire. A. E. Trost, president of the grain company, placed a valuation on the elevator and machinery at \$25,000, and stated \$6,000 worth of grain and \$1,000 in feed were destroyed.

OKLAHOMA

Laverne, Okla.—The Kimball Milling Co. recently installed a new blower and repaired its elevator, George Dain, local manager, announced.

Gould, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. office has been rebuilt and the company is now located in the new quarters, S. W. Carmack, manager, announced.

Frederick, Okla.—E. O. Billingslea Grain Co. has under construction a 55,000-bu. elevator, which, when completed, will increase the firm's total storage capacity to 115,000 bus.

Colgate, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. has purchased the Louis Pasquali business including the store building, warehouses, scale and milling equipment. The business of grain storage, feed grinding and mixing will be carried on.

Fairfax, Okla.—H. Ernest Barnard, of Tulsa, has bought the Fairfax Elevator and grain and feed business, taking charge Sept. 6. He announced he will continue to operate the elevator and hammer mill, buy grain and carry a complete line of feeds. L. A. Harrell formerly operated the elevator for the Guthrie Cotton Oil Co. He will put in his time at the cotton gin and in an adjoining building he has installed a hammer mill and is grinding alfalfa for farmers and stockmen of this area.

Wanetto, Okla.—Cass LaReau, Jr., has purchased the Southern Milling Co. from A. Lyle, taking over its management on Sept. 1. Warren Baker, who has been employed at the mill for a number of years, will continue in his position. The mill deals in all types of grinding and leading brands of feed and flour are handled. Mr. LaReau was bitten by a black widow spider at the mill recently. Serums and sedatives were administered and, while he suffered intensely, improvement was reported within a few days.

Baker (Bakersburg p. o.), Okla.—The Riffe, Gilmore & Co.'s main elevator containing 144,560 bus. of wheat, and the office building were destroyed by fire Sept. 5. The loss was estimated at \$220,000. All company books were removed to safety; the wheat was covered by insurance, the elevator and warehouse were partly insured. Fire started either from lightning coming in over the power line, or a short at the point where the five power wires crossed the building to the power plant in the main elevator building. The town has no fire fighting apparatus. M. W. Wells is manager of the elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kahlotus, Wash.—At a recent meeting of the Kahlotus Elvtr. Co. stockholders it was voted to build \$150,000-bu. elevator here.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Fire in a grinding machine pipe at the Pacific Co-operative Supply Co. mills recently caused a small loss.

Seattle, Wash.—Elmer William Murphy, 63, a special investigator in the grain division of the O.P.A., died unexpectedly Sept. 16.

Seattle, Wash.—Francis E. Kain, 66, formerly a well known grain buyer, died at his home here Sept. 10th. He was a native of Essex, Mass.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—As a part of a post-war program, Centennial Mills will build a large feed plant at the Rayonier, Inc., mill, which it recently purchased.

Auburn, Wash.—The building on C St., southwest, occupied by the LuJo Feed Co., has been sold and Joe Bush, proprietor, stated he will move his business to a new location as soon as one is found.

Tacoma, Wash.—August Johnson, 64, suffered the loss of two fingers of his left hand recently when they became entangled in a conveyor chain at the feed plant of General Mills in South Tacoma.

Withrow, Wash.—The Seattle Warehouse collapsed recently, spilling between 35,000 and 40,000 bus. of bulk wheat on the ground. Aksel Petersen, local manager of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., who was only a few feet away sorting grain sacks when the building gave way, leaped to safety.

Nyssa, Ore.—The M. & H. Sales Co. plans to start operation of its new alfalfa meal plant south of town about Sept. 20. In addition to the mill the company will operate two portable cutters. L. P. Mattingly and Clarence May will conduct the business.

Oakesdale, Wash.—Walter Tolman, who has served for three years as extension animal husbandman with the Agricultural Extension Service at the State College of Washington, has resigned to take charge of seed stocks and feed sales with Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n here.

Seattle, Wash.—The awarding of the war food administration achievement flag to the men and women employees of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. was witnessed by approximately 1,500 persons. Gov. Arthur B. Langlie and Mayor William F. Devine were present and gave short talks.

Sequim, Wash.—The Challam Co-op. Ass'n is building here a \$30,000 feed mill and mixing plant, 30 x 40 ft., 50 ft. high, with 10,000 ton annual capacity. The plant will replace an old one of 3,000 ton capacity. The plant will be completely modern, Paul S. Pool, manager of the company, announced, with automatic equipment.

Mohler, Wash.—A rebuilt feed warehouse of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co., built into a bulk wheat storage bin, was damaged when the jacks at the east end of the structure gave way, part of the grain stored there pouring out over an unused area. The grain will be allowed to lie as it fell until the end of the harvest season.

Bellevue, Wash.—An armed bandit who recently forced Mrs. H. C. Mueller of the Mueller Feed Store to open the money till, which he emptied of \$147, was captured a few hours later by officers who were called to the scene, after being shot in a hand-to-hand battle with the sheriff's posse. The man entered the feed store and asked for two sacks of rolled barley. When Mrs. Mueller's assistant went to the warehouse for the barley, the man, requesting a paper sack, held a gun on Mrs. Mueller, who upon demand had opened the money drawer. He scooped its contents into the paper sack and drove off in an automobile, parked outside, which later proved to be a stolen car. Both arms of the bandit were fractured by shots.



**UP!
UP!!
UP!!!**
GOES CAPACITY

Efficiency Multiplied! Thousands upon thousands of extra bushels of grain elevated! That's the "history" of the

CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR CUP

The only elevator bucket with a Logarithmic Curve . . . and it's "The Curve That Counts." Send for Form 35. Learn how much greater guaranteed capacity you can get from your elevator legs.

B. I. WELLER CO.

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.

Jacob Rubinoff Co.
Vineland, N. J.



We Make Machinery More Efficient

Efficiency, greater production, and lower costs all enter into IBBERSON plans for Feed Mills and Elevators.

Write for particulars. Consultation entails no obligation. You can write us in confidence. Send for our FREE book.

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY
Engineers and Contractors Minneapolis, Minn.

Weiser, Ida.—Elton Barton was appointed manager of the Weiser Flour Mills feed department. A portion of the warehouse has been remodeled for the new store, one of 13 retail outlets for the company being opened in this area. The feed will be milled at the Ontario branch of the Weiser Flour Mills.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Johnson Union Warehouse Co., Johnson, Wash.; E. S. Nicholson, mgr.; Nesperce-Kamiah Grain Co., Nesperce, Ida.; Miles Inghram, mgr.; A. R. Smith & Co., Seattle, Wash.; A. R. Smith, pres.; Fay Malone, Portland, Ore.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Fish meal for poultry feed and oil for paints, linoleum, soaps and short-enings, will be produced from fish waste products purchased from local fish plants, in a new fish reduction plant, located at the old Northwestern shingle mill site, G. H. French, co-owner of the plant, stated. Operation started Sept. 1. Mr. French and Amos S. Grenland, formerly of Seattle, own the plant.

Elgin, Ore.—The Union County Grain Growers Ass'n elevator and warehouse was destroyed by fire Sept. 14, the loss estimated at \$500,000 by Henry Weatherspoon, director of the association. The warehouse was filled to capacity. The walls and roof of the building soon collapsed. The larger elevator was damaged some. Water was poured in the grain in storage to salvage as much as possible for feed. —F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Muncy, Pa.—Three floors of the old flouring mill now used by the City Flouring Mill for storage purposes, collapsed recently, spilling quantities of grain into the basement of the building.

Bird in Hand, Pa.—The Edwin Spence flour mill burned Aug. 12. Machinery was badly damaged and 7,000 bus. of wheat and 25 bbls. of flour was burned. The fire started from an explosion of chemicals with which workmen were treating grain for storage.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Nunda, S. D.—The Nunda Co-operative Ass'n elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Madison, S. D.—The Callan Grain & Seed Co. recently installed a new moisture tester and scarifier at its plant.

Gregory, S. D.—A modern mill will replace the one of Gregory Roller Mills operated by Nollkamper Bros. that burned recently, Ralph and Louis Nollkamper, who are in the armed forces, sending word they wish to continue the business after they return from war.

Flandreau, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator has increased its storage capacity by 40,000 bus. thru construction of an addition recently completed. Albert Paulson, local manager, stated the new addition more than doubles the elevator's former storage capacity.

Colman, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. did a business of more than a million dollars during the past year and shipped more than 300 cars of grain. Improvements are being made at the elevator office, where concrete vaults are being built. Shower baths for employees will be a new feature at the elevator. J. M. Oyan is manager.

SOUTHEAST

Gretna, Va.—Galveston Mills was damaged by fire that started from spontaneous ignition in peanut hulls on Sept. 12.

Live Oak, Fla.—The Farmers Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire recently. The feed mill was located outside of the city limits on Lake City Highway.

Birmingham, Ala.—Nelson H. Mock, who has been sales manager of the New Era Milling Co. at Arkansas City, Kan., will open an office here and direct sales of the company's products in the Southeast.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—We now have under construction a plant for the manufacture of a complete line of livestock and poultry feeds. This plant will be in production in October, and will have a daily capacity of 480 tons. The equipment is being installed for the manufacture of range feed for cattle and sheep, in an effort to supply feeders in this territory this type of feedstuffs.—Producers Grain Corp.

UTAH

Duchesne, Utah.—Plans for organizing the Co-operative Flour Mill are going forward.

Bountiful, Utah.—The Smith Milling Co., mill and elevator owned by William R. Smith burned Sept. 12; loss estimated at \$5,000.

WISCONSIN

Monroe, Wis.—Thos. Gaughan has purchased the Monroe Roller Mills from T. Roy Everson and Fred F. Hartwig.

Black Earth, Wis.—Bowar Feed Mill, recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt. The new plant will be a one story structure of concrete blocks.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Otto Schwaner, manager of the Consolidated Milling Elvtr. & Power Co. for a number of years, died recently at Sauk City, Wis., after a short illness.

Phillips, Wis.—The Flambeau Milling Co. has been organized; 2,000 shares at \$100 each; to deal in grain and other commodities manufactured in feed mills. Incorporators, David, Abe and Frederick Rabenovich. Wm. Rabenovich, Park Falls.

Amery, Wis.—Edson Davis, manager of the Northern Supply Retail Stores, announced a completely modern feed store will be placed in operation here about Oct. 1. The plant formerly operated by the company at Turtle Lake is being moved here, to do grinding, mixing and cob crushing. The store will be operated in conjunction with the plant. Bill Thompson will be manager of the new unit.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Kurtis H. Froedtert, president of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., announced net earnings for the fiscal year ending July 31, under the new system used by the company, amounted to \$790,064, equivalent to \$1.85 per share on the common stock outstanding. If the former basis of inventory valuation had been used, net earnings would have been \$1,103,570, equivalent to \$2.85 per common share. Dividends totalling \$1 per share were paid on the common stock during the fiscal year just ended. Directors of the company Sept. 22 declared a dividend of 25c a share, an increase of 5c over the rate paid quarterly on the common stock in recent years. A special dividend of 15c also was declared.

La Farge, Wis.—C. F. Major, feed and machinery dealer, is building a 48 x 80 ft. addition to his feed warehouse.

Rib Lake, Wis.—The Farmers Feed Store held a grand opening in its new location in the Bogumill Bldg. recently. Roy L. Brown is manager.

Richland Center, Wis.—Keegan Bros., Inc., have filed for incorporation; capital stock, \$300,000; to engage in the milling of farm, poultry and dairy feeds. Incorporators are: Leo, Cecelia, James and Isabella Keegan.

Menomonie, Wis.—Wisconsin Milling, Inc., recently organized, has purchased the feed manufacturing plant and distribution facilities of the Wisconsin Milling Co., R. L. Pierce, president of the new company, announced. Wisconsin Milling Co. will continue to operate its flour and rye mills. The new company will manufacture stock feeds and allied products for wholesale distribution thruout the Northwest. Mr. Pierce, president and manager of Wisconsin Millings, Inc., has been sales manager of Wisconsin Milling Co. for many years. D. O. Ewing is sec'y-treas., and Albion Brimer, superintendent, of the new company.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Augusta, Kan.—Contrasting our own harvesting methods with that of France, Pvt. Bert Thomas wrote recently that the harvest over there consisted merely of two or three acre fields, with no modern machinery used. Harvest hands consisted of elderly women who wore shabby clothes and wooden shoes.—G. M. H.

Canadian mills ground 99,361,478 bus. of wheat during the 11 months of the crop year ending June 30, against 96,171,011 bus. during the like period preceding, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Henry P. Kinneke, trading as Milwaukee Importing Co., to desist from accepting money for Malt Cereal, a coffee substitute, and giving false reasons for failure to ship.

IF BUYING OR SELLING

MILO ★ KAFIR

Phone—Wire—or Write

TRANSIT
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Handling ALL OTHER GRAINS and SEEDS

GRAIN PROBES

All sizes and styles. Available for immediate delivery. Send us your order NOW.
SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. - 620 Brooks Building - CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Guide to Purchase of C.C.C. Soybeans

Effective Oct. 1 buyers of soybeans will be guided by 1944 C.C.C. Soybean Form 1 Instructions, as follows:

Base Support Price: Per bu.
No. 2, Classes I (yellow) and II (green) (14% moisture)\$2.04
No. 2, Classes III (brown), IV (black), and V (mixed) (14% moisture) 1.84

The support price is the price to be paid producers at normal delivery points. Discounts to be taken in accordance with the C.C.C. discount schedule. Inspections to be made in accordance with the U. S. Grade standards.

For the purpose of determining the applicable base support price, all mixtures of green soybeans in class I and yellow soybeans in class II shall be disregarded, and the base support price of \$2.04 shall be applicable to all such soybeans unless they contain more than 5% of brown, black, and/or bi-colored soybeans; either singly or in any combination.

Premiums and Discounts: The following premiums and discounts shall apply to the applicable base support price:

Test weight: $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel discount for each pound under 54 pounds. For the purpose of computing this discount, test weight determinations shall be rounded to the nearest pound.

Moisture: 1c premium for each $\frac{1}{2}$ % under 14% down to and including 11%. $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for each $\frac{1}{2}$ % in excess of 14% up to and including 18% and 2c per bushel for each $\frac{1}{2}$ % in excess of 18%. For the purpose of computing these premiums and discounts, moisture determinations shall be rounded to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Moisture Scale on Soybeans Where All Other Characteristics Are No. 2 Yellow

Classes I and II		Classes III, IV, V
Up to 11.2	\$2.10	*\$1.90
11.3 to 11.7	2.09	*1.89
11.8 to 12.2	2.08	*1.88
12.3 to 12.7	2.07	*1.87
12.8 to 13.2	2.06	*1.86
13.3 to 13.7	2.05	*1.86
13.8 to 13.9	2.04	*1.84
14.0 to 14.2	2.04	*1.84
14.3 to 14.7	2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
14.8 to 15.2	2.01	*1.81
15.3 to 15.7	1.99 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$
15.8 to 16.2	1.98	*1.78
16.3 to 16.7	1.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1.76 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.8 to 17.2	1.95	*1.75
17.3 to 17.7	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1.73 $\frac{1}{2}$
17.8 to 18.2	1.92	*1.72
18.3 to 18.7	1.90	*1.70
18.8 to 19.2	1.88	*1.68
19.3 to 19.7	1.86	*1.66
19.8 to 20.2	1.84	*1.64

*1 cent discount for each $\frac{1}{2}$ %. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent discount for each $\frac{1}{2}$ %. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent discount for each $\frac{1}{2}$ %. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent discount for each $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

SPLITS: $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel discount for each 5% or fraction thereof in excess of 15%.

DAMAGE—Other than green damage: $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel discount for each 1% in excess of 3%, but not in excess of 25%. 1c per bushel for each 1% in excess of 25%, but not in excess of 60%. $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for each 1% in excess of 60%.

GREEN DAMAGE: $\frac{2}{10}$ ths cent per bushel discount for each 1% of green damage in excess of 3% total damage. When soybeans contain certain total damage in excess of 3%, the first 3% of total damage shall be considered to be damage other than green damage. For the purpose of computing these discounts, total damage and green damage shall be rounded to the nearest whole per cent before computing damage other than green.

DOCKAGE and Foreign Material: The total weight of foreign material and dockage combined in excess of 2% shall be deducted from the total gross weight of soybeans delivered when determining the net number of bushels of soybeans. For the purpose of this determination, dockage shall be expressed in whole percentages and fractional percentages shall be disregarded. Foreign material percentages shall be rounded to the nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. The net number of bushels shall be determined on the basis of 60 pounds of soybeans after deducting the weight of foreign material and dockage in excess of 2 per cent.

No discount is to be made for soybeans having an odor due solely to green damage. Soy-

beans which grade sour, musty, and/or heating shall be subject to such discounts as may be agreed upon by the buyer and seller at the time of purchase.

W.F.A. to Call Wheat Loans May 1

Farmers who have wheat under loan to the government and have not settled by May 1 will have their wheat taken over by the War Food Administration on that date, according to the following announcement made Sept. 25 by Administrator Marvin Jones:

"War Food Administration will also purchase thru Commodity Credit Corporation, from producers, all 1944 crop wheat which is under loan May 1, 1945, at parity prices (1944 loan rates plus 15 cents per bushel), less all carrying charges to the end of the storage year (for warehouse loans, May 31 in the southwest and June 30 in all other areas, and to date of delivery in May or June for farm storage loans). In addition, Commodity Credit Corporation purchase prices for wheat in store in terminal and subterminal elevators, which is being acquired to meet feed wheat and other government requirements, will be advanced from time to time during the season."

The program applies only to the 1944 crop year and excludes 1943 and other crop year wheats.

In the case of wheat stored on a farm, the producer will be paid the 1944 loan rate plus 15 cents per bushel minus interest charges only and will be permitted to retain the 7-cent advance payment made to producers for storing wheat on the farm at the time the loan was negotiated.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases in the open market of wheat for feed will be continued at present at a price equal to one cent under loan, but these prices will be increased gradually until full parity is reached in May, 1945.

The basic loan rate for No. 1 wheat containing less than 13 per cent moisture is \$1.56 at Chicago, \$1.53 at Minneapolis and \$1.51 at Kansas City. The loan was raised as of July 1 to 90 per cent, after having been at 85 per cent of parity. The storage charges to May 1 would amount to about 10 cents per bushel. Thus it is likely that the Commodity Credit

Corporation will be placed in the position of paying more than ceiling prices for wheat, parity now being \$1.50 per bushel. Millers will be badly squeezed unless the subsidy paid by the government's Defense Supplies Corporation is doubled or trebled.

Grain Warehouses Bought by Rumanian Government

It is reported that 73 grain warehouses built by a company trading under the style of "Ceremag," founded in 1941 with a capital of 12 million lei subscribed by German-Rumanian export firms, have been sold.

The Government has bought the entire property, paying 165 million lei, plus six million Reichmarks, equalling 360 million lei in all. The warehouses are mostly situated in the upper Danubian ports. There are a few at inland points, one in Bucovina, but none in Bessarabia.

The harvest failures of 1942 and 1943 and the absence of cereal exports must have handicapped the operations of the company, though the sale has, no doubt, been hastened by the deteriorating military situation on the eastern borders of the country. The warehouses will be of great use to the government and may be used for the storage of government monopoly articles, such as salt, tobacco, matches, etc.—*Corn Trade News.*

A new protectant against termites is dichloro-hexanitrotoluene dissolved in a suitable petroleum vehicle and used to soak the soil around wooden structures. Rights in the patent, No. 2,343,415 have been assigned to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

General Mills, Inc., has added to its varied products polyamide resins used as heat-sealing adhesives, applied as hot melt or dissolved in alcohol. It is a by-product in the use of soybean oil.

Saskatchewan Pool Terminals operate four elevators at Port Arthur, Ont., with a capacity of 23,967,210 bus., and in addition two temporary storage annexes of 10,000,000 bus. capacity.

PUSH!

FARM FUMIGANT Now!

Grain should be treated now before several generations of insects have developed in the grain and have caused damage which late fumigation could only stop, not correct.

Timely application of Weevil-Fume reduces waste . . . safeguards grain . . . enables growers to garner greater profits.

Made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, this dependable and highly effective fumigant especially formulated for farm use is safe, easy to apply and economical. Costs less to use than to feed bugs.

Stock it. Push it NOW. Win lasting goodwill of your trade, make substantial cash profits, insure delivery of cleaner grain.



The WEEVIL-FUME CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of The Weevil-Cide Co.)

1327 W. 9th St.

Kansas City, Mo.

Field Seeds

Elgin, Ore.—The McDonnell Seed Co. on Sept. 14 sustained \$6,000 loss by fire; insured.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Ignatz Eckstein, who was active in the Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., died recently.

Dallas, Tex.—Fire in the attic of Boedeker Seed Store's warehouse Sept. 12 caused \$750 loss.—P. J. P.

Yankton, S. D.—Gurney's Seed & Nursery Co. has increased the capacity of its hybrid seed corn drying plant.

New York, N. Y.—Ethel E. Pattison, pres. of International Seed, Inc., is on leave to act as agricultural specialist in seeds for the U.N. R.R.A.

Lincoln, Neb.—Production of alfalfa seed in Nebraska this year is not expected to exceed 20 per cent of last year's production of 7,000,000 pounds.

Hooper, Neb.—A. R. Kahlman has resigned from the First National Bank to manage a 6-county district for the Nebraska Pfister Hybrid Seed Corn Co.

Paris, Tex.—With T. F. Jessee as manager the Lamar Cash Seed Store will be continued, M. F. Drummond having sold the business after 36 years in the same location.

Chicago, Ill.—The return of John C. Vaughan from New York was celebrated by his fellow seedsmen with a homecoming dinner Sept. 15 at the Medinah Club.

Fremont, Neb.—Earl Conrad has settled claims and is now sole owner of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co. New machinery has been installed for cleaning farm seeds.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Phelps County Farm Bureau has named a committee to look into the growing of hybrid seed corn co-operatively as advocated by the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation.

Alma, Kan.—A few field inspections show sufficient numbers of Hessian fly maggots to threaten all early seeded wheat in Wabanssee County, where growers are urged to delay seeding until after Oct. 7.—G. M. H.

Lincoln, Ill.—Wesley Scroggin, hybrid seed corn grower near Mt. Pulaski, has purchased the seed corn business of Stiegelmeier-Mittendorf, O. F. Mittendorf continuing as manager.—P. J. P.

Holdrege, Neb.—To encourage popcorn production in the South Platte area, Clay M. Westcott, seedsman, has contracted with farmers to grow the crop on nearly 1,000 acres. He is furnishing a South American variety of seed.

Home City, Kan.—Joe Bussman pleaded guilty recently in the county court to selling Ed Koepf unlabeled and untested seed. On recommendation of W. S. Morgan, state agent, Judge Puelleine fined Mr. Bussman \$1 and \$5.15 costs.—G. M. H.

Lafayette, Ind.—Dr. F. W. Quackenbush, state seed commissioner, suggests that harvesting of grass seeds be not done when plants and seeds are damp, if a combine is used. If green material is present clean it immediately, as if left overnight the green material may damage germination and color.

Salina, Kan.—The Forst Seed Co. of Marysville, Kans., is building a modern seed processing plant here and has moved its main office to Salina, according to Fred Forst, manager. They will buy all kinds of agriculture seeds and handle hybrid seed corn as well as other legume seeds and forage grasses.—G. M. H.

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. has issued its list of verified origin alfalfa and red clover seed dealers for 1944-45.

Orange, Conn.—Frank C. Woodruff died at New Haven, Sept. 7, aged 77 years. He joined S. D. Woodruff & Sons, of which he was pres., in 1889. He served in the state legislature and was pres. pro tem of the Senate in 1912.

Opal, Ark.—Hershel Little, charged with selling untested lespedeza seed, was fined \$10 and costs in Montgomery County Circuit Court at Mount Ida Sept. 5. On payment of the costs, the fine was suspended. The seed was sold last spring to a farmer near Oden. The case of Harold Hand, Waldron, charged with selling untested lespedeza seed at an auction at Mount Ida, was continued. Arrests of both men were made on information furnished by the Plant Board.

Missouri Seedsmen Meet

Missouri seedsmen held a meeting at Columbia, Mo., Sept. 7 at the invitation of W. C. Etheridge, professor of field crops at the University of Missouri.

J. W. Kuhler of Jefferson City, state seed administrator, showed pictures of the new seed laboratory and told of the seed inspection and testing work.

Chas. A. Helm, professor of field crops, told of the increasing acreage being devoted to Korean lespedeza in Missouri, where the acreage is larger than of any other crop.

The afternoon was passed at the University farms inspecting trial plots of lespedeza, orchard grass, red top, bluegrass and timothy.

Officers elected are: Pres., Geo. F. Kellogg, St. Joseph, Mo.; sec'y, L. H. Archias, Sedalia, and treas., A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville.

Ohio Seedsmen Meet

The Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Sept. 7 and 8 at Wooster, O., in co-operation with the agronomy department of Ohio State University.

C. B. MILLS, of Marysville, pres., said a better job of selling the seed trade to the farmer should be done; and that state seed laws should conform to the Federal Seed Act.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Max Scarff, New Carlisle; vice-pres., Sheldon Ackerman, Lima; sec'y-treas., Joseph Oliger, Akron.

FRITZ LOWENHOLDT of the O.P.A. was the leading speaker, and was heard by more than 100 seedsmen present.

Mr. Lowenholdt explained that instead of adding the cost of transportation of any particular lot of seed to the selling price of that particular lot, the O.P.A. merely requires that the transportation cost to be added may be an average of all transportation paid on any kind of seed during the season's movement.

DR. WILLARD of the University told of trials of new clovers and alfalfas, employing slides to show up the work effectively.

JOHN BARRINGER'S talk on Enforcement of Seed Laws was read by C. N. McIntyre, both of the State Department of Agriculture.

Reports were made on prospective seed supplies for 1945.

Thursday afternoon a trip was made thru the testing pilots of the State Experiment Station.

Effect of Rye in Seed Wheat

By J. C. SWINBANK, sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

In 1943 approximately 23 per cent of the farmers' winter wheat samples tested by the association contained admixtures of rye. Since that time the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of planting rye free wheat seed in order to protect the quality of Nebraska's wheat crop. When the question arose as to how fast rye mixtures in wheat would increase or decrease a new test was started to find the answer.

Samples of Cheyenne winter wheat containing exactly 1, 3, 5, and 10 per cent (by weight) of common rye were made up and seeded in regular rod row plots at normal seeding time in the fall of 1943. No extra treatment was given the rows until after heading when counts were made to determine the percentage of rye heads present. The crop was harvested when ripe and after threshing the percentages of rye grain were determined by separation and weighing. The results of the first year of the test are shown in the table below.

Data for 1944 Crop

Mixture Seeded in Per Cent	Per Cent Rye Heads at Harvest	Per Cent of Rye Grain Harvested
99 wheat 1 rye	4.4	7.8
97 wheat 3 rye	13.5	18.8
95 wheat 5 rye	20.5	29.4
90 wheat 10 rye	41.5	48.4

The results are somewhat astounding in that the rye increased so rapidly. So far as known the wheat did not winter kill. The mixed grain from each plot will be seeded back this fall so information extending over a period of years will be available and farmers may thereby know what to expect when rye mixed wheat is used for seed. Since rye was found in 20 per cent of the farmers winter wheat samples tested in 1944, farmers and grain dealers may well accept the results of the first year of this test as striking evidence that only rye free wheat of a recommended variety be used for seed this fall. The wheat-rye mixture study is being conducted at the Lincoln Agricultural Experiment Station as a cooperative project of the Agronomy Department and the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

Get in Touch With Us

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

FIELD SEEDS

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON

Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

**BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL VARIETIES**

FIELD SEEDS

ASK FOR PRICES

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas



No treatment: yield 21.8 bushels, test weight 50.5 pounds

0-20-20 drilled: yield 40.5 bushels, test weight 57.5 pounds

Fined \$110 for Violating Federal Seed Act

The Imperial Seed Co., Clear Lake, Iowa, has been fined \$110 plus costs in the United States Court in the northern district of Iowa on charges of violating the Federal Seed Act. Officials of the company entered a plea of guilty on August 28 to 11 counts.

Information filed in the Court alleged that numerous shipments of oat seed into Illinois and Missouri of the varieties Legacy, Erban, and Cartier were variously represented to be earlier maturing than oats known as Iowa No. 103, rust resisting and high yielding, an 80-day variety, a variety on the order of hybrid corn, a variety developed from a "4-way cross," a variety which stood widely as many as 20 stalks to a plant, that they would yield much heavier than home-grown varieties, and that they would under normal conditions produce twice as many bushels as ordinary oats.

Some of these statements may be true when the oats are grown in the area for which they were developed and in which they are adapted. The statements were alleged to be false and in violation of the Federal Seed Act when made with respect to the varieties in the States of Illinois and Missouri. Others of the statements are alleged to be false under any circumstances.

The cases were investigated with the assistance of officials in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

Wheat Improved by Soil Treatment

Increasing impoverishment of the soil makes it essential for wheat growers to give more attention to the treatment of their soils.

The average yields of wheat over a long period of time are reported by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station to have ranged from 1 bushel to 30 bus. per acre on untreated land.

In the engraving herewith are shown samples of Fulhio wheat grown in 1940 on adjacent plots on deficient soil in Clinton County. Without treatment the yield was 21.8 bus. and test weight only 50.5 pounds, while the sample on the right hand 0-20-20 fertilizer drilled in, raising the yield to 40.5 bus. and the test weight to 57.5 pounds.

Rotations are needed that will provide a moderate supply of nitrates and organic matter in the soil at seeding time. On soils of moderate or low productivity, wheat can be grown successfully after legume or sod crops; but on fertile soils it is better to have it follow a small grain crop. During favorable seasons, wheat may be seeded after soybeans or corn. Under most conditions, it is a satisfactory companion crop for legume seedings.

Liming of acid soil is necessary in order to

get a good growth of soil-building legumes, without which the nonlegume crops, including wheat, cannot be produced efficiently.

Top-dressing wheat with a nitrogen-supplying fertilizer gives variable results, depending largely on weather conditions and the productivity of the soil. Early spring applications of 100 to 125 pounds of ammonium sulfate an acre, or the nitrogen equivalent supplied by other carriers, have given good returns on nitrogen-deficient soils.—Bulletin 503, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Certification of 1944 Crop Soybeans

By R. T. MILES, In Charge, General Field Headquarters.

The Commodity Credit Corporation in its "Soybean Loan and Purchase Program—1944 Crop" provides for separate discounts for each factor on which the inspected lot of soybeans fails to meet the qualifications of the grade No. 2 Yellow or No. 2 Green soybeans. To assist the corporation and the trade in the application of discounts, grain supervisors and licensed inspectors will, upon request by properly interested parties, show on the certificate of grade, under *remarks*, the actual determination of such grading factors.

In addition to the above, the following instructions will apply to the specific grading factors mentioned:

DAMAGED SOYBEANS: Show the per-

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SEEDBURO BLOWERS are good insurance

Dust and dirt are the cause of many fires. They are also the cause of most motor burnouts and shutdowns. Take no chances. Eliminate fire hazards. Keep motors, machinery, line shafting and other equipment free from dust with a Seedburo Heavy Duty Blower. It is powerful and durable. Equipped with $\frac{3}{4}$ H. P. motor. Air velocity 17,300 cu ft. per min. Now available for delivery without a priority rating. Price...\$54.45. Other models available

Write for Seedburo Catalog No. 134



SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



626 Brooks Building
Chicago 6, Illinois

centage of green damage in those cases where total damaged is in excess of 3 per cent.

Illustration: No. 4 Yellow Soybeans. Total damaged, 8 per cent, including 4 per cent green damage.

Note: For the purpose of this memorandum "green damage" shall include frosted damage and immature damage as defined in items 1048 and 1049 of the Grain Inspector's Manual as amended by G.F.H. Memorandum dated Nov. 2, 1942.

Foreign Material: Show the percentage of foreign material in all cases where the percentage of assessed dockage plus the actual percentage of foreign material exceeds 2 per cent.

Mixed Soybeans: Show the percentage of each class in soybeans which grade Mixed Soybeans.

Moisture Content: In order to assist the corporation and the trade in the application of premiums for soybeans, show the percentage of moisture in those cases where the moisture content is 11 per cent or more.

Sunflowers as a Crop

By KAROL J. KUCINSKI and WALTER E. EISENMENGER of Mass. Agri. Experiment Sta.

Sunflowers have been grown to some extent in nearly all parts of this country, either for the seed or as an ensilage crop. Some varieties are grown as ornamental plants. In Missouri, California, and Illinois they are grown chiefly for the seed; while in the northern part of the United States, in Canada, and at high altitudes where the summers are short and the temperatures so low that corn does not do well, they are grown for forage.

Altho interest in the sunflower has recently been increasing because of the many new uses being found for it, our forefathers years ago learned many of its values. They knew that the plant produces a good birdseed; that beekeepers consider it a source of fine honey and wax; that the seed is exceptionally rich in oil of high quality, suitable for human food as well as for making paints and fine soaps; that the oil cake is valuable for fattening cattle, pigs, sheep, pigeons, and rabbits; and that the sunflower stalk, if treated similarly to flax, yields fiber in large quantities.

Europeans especially Russians, have long known the value of the sunflower, and the peasant population has always eaten the seed, it being not uncommon for youngsters to carry some in their pockets to crack and eat as our boys do peanuts. The oil found in sunflower seeds (about 20 to 32 per cent) is considered a delicacy by the European cook.

In this country the sunflower seed is used primarily as an ingredient of scratch feeds for poultry, while the little oil that is extracted is used in making lard substitutes and in paints.

In the midst of an all-out war, with the accompanying shortages and high costs of feeds, there may be justification for growing crops which it might not be feasible or economical to grow under normal conditions. Poultrymen and individuals keeping hens for their own home use might well give earnest consideration to the growing of sunflower, since the seed is an exceptionally good conditioner of poultry if used to supplement the regular feed.

For the past five or six years sunflowers have been grown at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station in the hope of finding out whether the crop is adapted to our soil and climatic conditions. Results of these tests are very encouraging, showing that the crop can be grown and will yield seed abundantly. However, to the best of our knowledge, no one in the state is now growing sunflowers in commercial lots, probably because of the lack of near-by mills for processing the oil and the prohibitive cost of transportation to mills in the midwest.

Wagon wholesalers of corn meal are defined by amendment 12 to M.P.R. 305, effective Sept. 6, which also exclude them from coverage.

New Seed Trade-Marks

The Pfister Hybrid Corn Co., El Paso, Ill., has registered the words Product of Pfister Hybrid Corn Co. and Hybrids by Lester Pfister, in a circle, as trade-mark No. 469,944 for seed corn.

The Wertheimer McGuin Seed Co., Ligonier, Ind., has registered the word Fullwerth as trade-mark No. 464,561 for field seeds, clover seeds, timothy seeds and alfalfa seeds.

Vetch and Oats Contain Onions

Twenty-eight hundred bushels of local-grown seed oats and eight hundred bags of Oregon-grown vetch seed have been held off-sale this fall by the Arkansas Plant Board because the seed contained wild onions. The seed was in stores at Little Rock, Morrilton and Conway. Sale of planting seed containing wild onions is prohibited in Arkansas. In the case of the vetch, the onions were removed by cleaning and the vetch was then released.

Hemp Growing a War Casualty

When North Africa was in the hands of the enemy and hemp fiber was unavailable from that area and from areas farther east, the government urged farmers to grow hemp, and met a ready response in Illinois.

Illinois growers realized \$42.90 a ton on hemp, and had a yield of 2.6 tons an acre in 1943, according to R. H. Wilcox, associate professor of agricultural economics in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Cost of production and delivery was \$21.19 a ton, Prof. Wilcox said, which was about double the production cost of corn, but the price for hemp made it a profitable crop.

Hemp production required 19 man hours an acre, about 10 hours more than for corn production. Tractor time averaged about the same, 5½ hours an acre.

The cost averages were determined from figures returned from 112 farms selected at random in the Illinois hemp producing area.

The acre cost of \$55.02 included \$23.21 for plowing, preparing the seedbed, seed and sowing cost; \$10.89 for cutting, turning, binding and shocking; and \$9.29 for loading and delivering.

Seed cost the growers \$12.52 an acre. Machines were obtained on a rental basis thru the hemp mills at a cost of \$5 an acre.—P. J. P.

Indiana Fertilizer Buyers Protected

Lafayette, Ind.—Fifty years of protection for Indiana farmers is the result of a state law which requires that commercial fertilizers meet the guarantees under which they are sold. Under this law, all fertilizer sold, offered, or exposed for sale must be tagged with Indiana state fertilizer tags. These tags show the guaranteed percentage of total nitrogen, either the total or available phosphoric acid, and the water-soluble potash.

F. W. Quackenbush, Indiana state chemist, with headquarters at Purdue University, reveals that the inspection service of his department shows a recent increase in the number of deficient shipments.

Remarks on Barley Certificates

By R. T. MILES, in charge, General Field Headquarters.

Supplement 3, FPR 2, Office of Price Administration, establishes permanent maximum prices for various grades and qualities of barley. In most cases the grades and grading factors required to be shown on certificates by the regulations under the U. S. Grain Standards Act will give all the necessary information for settlement of transactions.

Certain types or qualities of barley may be sold at a premium over the maximum price if the buyer intends to use it for manufacturing barley malt or for resale for such purpose. Such barley must grade No. 4 or better, and does not include the following categories:

Barley containing in excess of 10% skinned and broken kernels.

Barley containing in excess of 12% wheat.

Barley containing in excess of 20% Trebi.

Barley containing in excess of 20% Spartan.

Barley containing in excess of 20% California Mariout or Club Mariout.

Barley containing in excess of 20% Vaughn.

Barley containing in excess of 20% Hero.

To assist the trade in the application of the OPA price schedule for barley, licensed inspectors and supervisors will, upon request by properly interested parties, show on their certificates of grade under remarks, a statement to that effect when the lot of barley in question contains a material or variety listed above in excess of the percentage permitted.

Example: 3 Barley—Excess 20% Trebi.



Delta Warehouse Co.
Stockton, Calif.

HESS Direct Heat Drier and Cooler

gas fired
with auxiliary oil
burner, installed by

DELTA WAREHOUSE CO.
Stockton, Calif.

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.
1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will meet Oct. 12.

Scribner, Neb.—The C. & N. W. Ry. Co. will rebuild the line from Scribner to Cornlea.

Buffalo commercial elevators recently have been getting only about 25 per cent of the number of cars requested for shipment of grain out of the city.—G. E. T.

Export grain unloaded at United States ports in August totaled 2,446 cars, compared with 3,510 cars in August, 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Senate Sept. 15 passed and sent to the House the amended post-war highway bill authorizing \$450,000,000 of federal funds annually for the first three years, to be matched by equal state funds.

New freight cars on order Sept. 1 included 15,746 box cars. Class I railroads put 22,312 new freight cars in service in the first 8 months of this year, compared with 15,744 in the like period last year.

Soybeans will go under the permit system at 12:01 a.m., Oct. 1. Each permit will be limited to 5 cars and be subject to shipment within 10 days. This will apply to all soybeans shipped to Chicago from any point.

Loading orders issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation have been carrying a 5 to 10 day limitation, and in most instances it has been impossible for elevators to comply due to inability to secure grain cars. It is said that if an elevator can furnish proof that cars could not be obtained for fulfilled loading orders, adjustments and storage would be allowed.

With approximately 8 to 10 per cent of spring wheat still to be harvested, officials estimate that from 4 to 6 weeks will be needed to complete shipment. Car loadings average 2,500 cars daily, compared with 2,300 at this time last year, and thus far have kept pace with elevators' unloading capacity. No wheat is piled on the ground in that area, and officials are hoping that the entire crop can be moved directly to market.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 50,110 cars during the week ended Sept. 16, an increase of 6,489 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 4,014 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Sept. 16, totaled 35,210 cars, an increase of 3,828 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 3,074 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Lake Grain Shipments Go Under Government Control

The War Food Administration Sept. 15 issued orders to control the movement of waterborne grain into elevators at all Great Lakes ports, and the Office of Defense Transportation amended its Order 25A to provide that no vessel shall transport grain unless the shipper has first obtained a permit from the War Food Administration.

The War Food Administration order (WFA 114) applies specifically to the unloading of cargoes of grain into elevators, while the Office of Defense Transportation amendment covers only the transportation of grain in vessels. Both orders are effective at 12:01 a. m., Sept. 18.

The orders of the two agencies supersede the previous permit system of the Office of Defense Transportation which was instituted when there was a shortage of vessels on the Lakes. With adequate Great Lakes shipping now available, a shortage of elevator space at Great Lakes ports and at the seaboard, necessitates

control of storage to prevent congestion and protect essential grain movement.

Altho the order applies to all lake ports, those principally affected will be: Buffalo, New York, and Chicago. W.F.A. permits for grain shipments may be obtained from R. E. Endress, 701 Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo 2; Frank E. Boling, 662 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, and Kilmer Bagley, 406 Board of Trade Building, Duluth 1, Minn.

Cargoes stored in vessels at lower Lakes ports for unloading into elevators during the winter months, will also be covered by the orders.

New Records in Grain Handling

The crop year 1943-44 witnessed many new records in Canada's grain trade. Wheat fed to live stock and poultry in Canada is expected to reach a total of approximately 100,000,000 bus., the largest on record, while exports of Canadian wheat to the United States exceeded by a considerable margin anything recorded in the past. Total exports of Canadian wheat and flour will not equal the 409,000,000 bus. exported during the crop year 1928-29, but the total of approximately 340,000,000 bus. is the second best on record.

A banner year was experienced at Fort William and Port Arthur where Canada's largest terminal elevators are located. Receipts and shipments of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, surpassed the previous records established in 1928-29, while shipments of grain across the lakes from Fort William and Port Arthur also reached a new high level.

Some of the more important records in grain handling at Fort William and Port Arthur have been listed as follows by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners:

	Net Bushels
Receipts of grain 1943-44.....	420,014,073
Previous record 1928-29.....	409,717,463
Shipments of grain 1943-44.....	450,060,202
Previous record 1928-29.....	374,441,852
Lake shipments of grain 1943-44.....	405,762,185
Previous record 1928-29.....	371,222,154
Grain shipped in one day 1943-44—	
Nov. 29, 1943.....	6,581,627
April 17, 1944.....	6,596,903
Previous record Nov. 29, 1928.....	6,395,814

A few of the old records were undisturbed during the 1943-44 crop year. The largest number of cars of grain unloaded in one day remains the 2,748 cars unloaded on Oct. 2, 1928. These cars had a total content of 3,794,208 bus. A larger quantity of grain was unloaded on Sept. 8, 1939 when 4,193,816 bus. were emptied from cars in a 24-hour period, but larger cars were then in use and it needed only 2,560 cars to carry this amount of grain.

Fort William and Port Arthur also hold the record for the largest amount of grain held in store at one point in Canada. This record was established in 1942 when the quantity of wheat alone in store at the twin ports was in excess of 133,000,000 bus. The total storage capacity of the elevators at the two ports is more than

146,000,000 bus. and on April 1, 1942, there was little more than the minimum amount of working space available.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sections of Hops Marketing Order Suspended

Because of indications that hops prices for the 1944 crop will substantially exceed parity, certain sections of Hop Marketing Order No. 63, which regulates the handling of hops, are no longer necessary and have been suspended, the WFA reports.

No longer in effect are the sections which cover the total quantity of 1944 hops which may be handled; the apportionment of the salable quantity for this year among producers; allotments for handlers; certification of hops and hops products; the limitation of handling to certified hops or hops products and the collection of assessments. This action, effective Aug. 23, also terminates the corresponding sections of Marketing Agreement No. 100.

The numbers of the sections suspended are 963.7 (b), (c), and (d); 963.8; 963.9; 963.10; 963.11, and 963.12.

Warn Against Violation of Set-Aside Corn Order

The Kansas City Board of Trade cautions members against moving corn in violation of orders of W.F.A. and I.C.C. Sec'y Walter R. Scott has issued the following cautionary bulletin:

"The officers of the Board of Trade have received complaints that some of our members are moving corn from the origin territory defined in W.F.A. Order No. 98 (the set-aside order) to Kansas City without having the corn sold to an authorized processor. Upon arrival of the corn in Kansas City these members are frequently unable to locate an authorized processor who will take it, and then attempts are made to induce Commodity Credit Corp. to take the corn or to find a buyer.

"Such movement of corn is forbidden both by W.F.A. Order No. 98 and by Service Order No. 208 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the delay to cars resulting from this practice has brought it under the scrutiny of the Office of Defense Transportation.

"It has been suggested to us that the market should be placed under a permit order to prevent these unauthorized movements, but we have succeeded in deferring such action by a promise to correct the situation.

"Members are earnestly requested to discontinue this practice by refraining from moving any corn to Kansas City from W.F.A. Order No. 98 territory unless it is known in advance that the corn can be promptly unloaded or diverted. Your co-operation is necessary to avoid the institution of a permit plan. Members failing to co-operate will be subject to discipline."

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition—8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Brewers Dried Grains production during August amounted to 21,500 tons, against 22,800 tons in August, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during August amounted to 42,600 tons, against 28,100 tons in August, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has approved applications from 64 mixed feed manufacturers for 24,000 tons of protein meal on the drought relief quota.

St. Louis, Mo.—Robert G. Houghtlin, for seven years with the Ralston Purina Co., will become assistant to the president of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n Oct. 1.

Des Moines, Ia.—Walter C. Berger, chief of the feed management branch of the War Food Administration, delivered an address at the convention Sept. 21 of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill.—The W.F.A. has on its hands two carloads of dry wrinkled peas bought under the price support program for human food as an experiment that failed and will have to be sold as pea flour for feed.

The Dairy Industry Committee at a meeting in Washington Sept. 13 recommended an immediate increase in the dairy production payments for butter fat to one-fourth the rate per pound per 100 pounds of whole milk.

Dealers are urged by the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants to consult their attorney before signing a stipulation offered by the O.P.A. waiving defense and serving of process, and allowing judgment to be taken without notice.

Chicago, Ill.—Lloyd Larson has been appointed part time executive sec'y of the National Poultry Advisory Council. A committee with C. C. Edmonds as chairman has been appointed to study ways and means of carrying on poultry conservation work after Dec. 31.

St. Louis, Mo.—Contract delivery months for millfeed futures would be concentrated in 5 months instead of 12 under a change in the rules approved by the directors of the Merchants Exchange and to be voted on Sept. 27. Instead of spot calls trading would be open from 10 a.m. to the close.

Washington, D. C.—Effective Oct. 1 farmers who have grown soybeans will be given priority certificates by county A.A.A. agents entitling them to buy from dealers having set aside oil meal, to make good a promise by Marvin Jones intended to persuade farmers to increase their acreage.

Washington, D. C.—W.F.O. No. 113 effective Sept. 8 prohibits any processor, manufacturer or seed dealer from purchasing or accepting delivery of 1944 crop cottonseed in a quantity greater than his manufacturing or sales requirements for the period ending Aug. 15, 1945. This provision is for the purpose of assuring maximum production of cottonseed oil and oil meal during the 1944-45 cottonseed marketing season.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Feed manufacturers who find it necessary to apply for a supplemental monthly allotment of protein meals, must have their CCC Form No. 6, filled out and in the office of the State AAA at Indianapolis not later than the 21st of each month. This is important, so be governed accordingly. The State Office must send in its request for the Oct. allotments of protein meals to

Washington immediately after Sept. 21st. The State Feed Advisory Committee asks your cooperation to this request.—Fred K. Sale sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Meeting of NW Feed Manufacturers

Meetings of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n, which had been suspended during the summer, were resumed Sept. 11 at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gov. Thye of Minnesota, as the leading speaker, said every community should endeavor to provide jobs for returning soldiers.

It was voted that the restrictions on the use of protein in mixed feeds should be relaxed, especially for hog feeds.

Officers elected are, pres., Warren O. Plummer of General Mills, Minneapolis; vice-pres., W. A. Maney, W. S. Kiesner of Pillsbury Feed Mills, and E. H. Sather of the Doughboy Mills, New Richmond, Wis.; executive committee, Fred Seed, Tom Dyer, A. L. Stanchfield, S. A. Dillon and Harvey E. Yantis.

Program Illinois Feed Ass'n

The first annual convention of the Illinois Feed Ass'n will be held Oct. 2 and 3 at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Pres. John White of Beardstown will call the meeting to order at 10:30. Speakers will be Governor Dwight H. Green in an address of welcome; H. B. Rusk, of the College of Agriculture, on Post War Agriculture; Larry Wherry, Chicago, vice pres. of Feed Industry Council, on Barnyard Economics; Ray Bowden, Washington, D. C., executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, on Straws in the Wind.

A panel discussion will be conducted by Dr. Cliff Carpenter, of the American Poultry Industries.

State officials will speak of feed inspection and the retailers occupational tax.

Jack Major of Paducah, Ky., will speak at the banquet. He is a war commentator and humorist.

Mutual Millers Oppose Government in Business

At the annual meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n held Sept. 15 at Jamestown, N. Y., a resolution was adopted opposing the bill authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to formulate a national policy for the manufacture and sale of fertilizer. Another resolution opposed the Stewart-Murray-Taft surplus property bill on the ground it favors labor unions and co-operatives as against private business.

Officers elected are: Pres. Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y. (re-elected); vice pres., Clarence Andrews, Jamestown; sec'y-treas., Robert Gray, Springville; directors for three years, Graydon Williams, West Valley; Lawrence Mann, South Dayton.

Austin W. Carpenter, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, spoke at the noon luncheon on Why Kill Off the Middleman?

Harry W. Titus, Newton, N. J., spoke on What is New in Animal Nutrition.

At the banquet Dr. Albert J. Coe of Alfred College spoke on Europe, the Land of Promise.

Entertainment included golf, and a night baseball game.

Mixing Ingredients Not Taxable in Texas

After receiving an opinion from the attorney-general of Texas, A. B. Connor, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has written F. D. Brock, chief of the division of feed control service, that milled feeds imported into this State and not sold or offered for sale but used as an ingredient in the manufacture of other mixed feeds is not subject to the inspection tax. This opinion also holds that when such milled feed is sold or offered for sale within the state it is subject to the tax even tho it subsequently may be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of another feed.

Master Regulation on Feeds

Effective Sept. 21, the O.P.A. has issued Food Products Regulation No. 3 setting out the general pricing provisions for most regulations dealing with feeds and feed ingredients, other than grains and mixed feeds. Specific pricing provisions will be attached to it as supplements. The supplement covering cottonseed meal, while making no changes in current base prices, makes several changes in the pricing provisions of the meal, as follows:

The definition of a "recognized handler" is deleted. In its place the mark-up for sales of less-than-carload-lots are fixed so as to allow the cottonseed crusher \$3 per ton for sales and deliveries of 20 one-hundred pound bags or less.

The "seasonal ginner" who does not qualify as a retailer receives the same mark-up for less-than-carload lots as the crusher. The net effect of the change in mark ups will not increase the price to the consumer.

The price of cottonseed hulls is changed so that there is only one price now for carload and less-than-carload lots. Previously, there was a carload price and a less-than-carload price. This action will permit a more normal movement of the hulls for the production of furfural (a product used for synthetic rubber).

In the minor meals the supplement merely corrects and clarifies the current regulation in a few minor respects, with no changes made in base prices.

It is expected that soybean meal, peanut meal and linseed meal supplements will be issued shortly.

Cornell Nutrition Conference

Besides the guest speakers reported on page 194 of Sept. 13 number of the Journal the Cornell Nutrition Conference to be held Oct. 19-21 at the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., will present the following:

Vitamin D for four-footed animals, F. B. Morrison.

Discussion group. Formulating wartime feed mixtures for daily cattle, K. L. Turk.

Discussion group. Methods for determining vitamin content of foodstuffs, L. C. Norris, G. H. Ellis, W. L. Nelson, M. L. Scott, Louise Daniel.

New facts on bone formation, S. E. Smith.

Trace minerals in the nutrition of farm animals, L. A. Maynard.

Fiber and bulk in poultry rations, G. F. Heuser.

Choline in poultry nutrition, L. C. Norris.

Unidentified vitamins required by poultry, L. C. Norris.

Vegetable leaf wastes as source of vitamin A, J. J. Willaman.

Discussion group. Formulating wartime poultry rations, E. I. Robertson.

Discussion group. Symposium—Calf starters, K. L. Turk, L. A. Moore, W. E. Krauss, C. L. Norton.

Discussion group. Training personnel for the food industry, L. A. Maynard.

Panthenic acid requirements of chickens, G. F. Heuser.

Thyroprotein in the lactation of dairy cows, A. A. Spielman.

Vitamin A in reproduction and milk production, L. A. Moore.

Fat requirements for lactation, J. K. Loosli.

Feed Value of Distillers' Residues

Bauernfeind and Boruff of Hiram Walker & Sons state that stillage is discharged on screens which retain the coarse grains and the screenings are dried in rotary steam tube dryers to produce "Distillers' Dried Grains." The thin stillage which passes the screens is concentrated on evaporators to a heavy syrup which may be either mixed with the screenings and dried to produce "Distillers' Dried Grain with Solubles"

or dried separately to yield "Distillers' Dried Solubles."

Corn distillers' dried solubles contain more thiamine, niacin and biotin but slightly less panthothenic acid than dried skim milk; as a source of riboflavin they compare favorably with milk. Compared with the yellow corn from which they are produced, dried solubles contain about the same amount of zeaxanthol, twice as much crypt-oxanthol and slightly less carotene.

The dried solubles are rich in fat, protein and energy, yet are bulky and palatable foodstuffs. Their amino acid content is quite comparable to dried yeast; the large amounts of lysine, arginine and histidine present are the result of synthesis by the yeast. Corn distillers' dried grains are low in vitamin content. Corn distillers' dried grains with solubles possess 40-50 per cent of the vitamin content of the solubles.

Increasing Protein Allocation

Advices from Washington are that it would be necessary for each company to file individual applications for relief under the undue hardship clause.

The applications can be made by letter, as no special form is required. Original and one copy can be submitted. The application can properly refer to the change in feed practices in the area, the fact that many people who formerly mixed their feed on their farms are now buying from country mixers, terminal mills and cooperatives. That this has placed demands upon the feed manufacturer that he is unable to satisfy under his 1942-43 protein limitation.

Any other appropriate general information, should be forwarded with such statistical data as may be available for the applicant, such as tons of feed produced per quarter; relationship of protein quota to actual uses; protein consumed per ton of feed as compared with base period; estimated protein requirements for the balance of 1944; number of tons additional protein required; analysis of sales to determine whether additional protein will be used to take care of present customers or to expand their feed business.

Any information that shows that their needs do not result from an expansion of sales is important. A strong statement can at times be made as to what the results will be if the protein requirement is not allocated.

Swift's New Research Laboratory

Construction of a new research laboratory and model pilot plant at Swift & Co.'s plant food factory at Hammond, Ind., has been announced by C. T. Prindeville, vice-president in charge of the company's fertilizer operations. Foundation footings for the steel and brick structure are being poured.

"The new laboratory and pilot plant will serve as research headquarters for the 17 Swift plant food factories in the United States, with special attention directed to manufacturing problems and product improvement," Mr. Prindeville declared in announcing the new project. "The most modern equipment and facilities available will be incorporated in the new building and provide an opportunity for our scientists to carry out small-scale research in the laboratory and to continue these same projects in the pilot plant where studies can be made under factory conditions."

Analytical laboratories will be maintained at each Swift plant food factory to check standards of products processed at each unit. Another Swift research laboratory is maintained at Bartow, Fla., at the company's phosphate mine. Here the research is directed toward securing maximum yields from the phosphate deposits and producing a product of a higher phosphate analysis.

Dr. H. B. Siems will continue to direct the company's overall plant food research program, while Dr. C. H. Davenport will be in charge of the new laboratory and pilot plant operations.

ERIEZ

NON-ELECTRIC PERMANENT MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

Remove Tramp Iron
from Grains and Foods

Protect your irreplaceable processing machinery from tramp iron . . .
Low cost . . . returns investment with
sizable profit! Deliveries prompt.
Sizes to fit your requirements.



Eriez
NON-ELECTRIC
PERMANENT MAGNETIC
SEPARATORS
Remove Tramp Iron From
GRAIN and FOOD
Eriez Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING CO. • ERIE, PA.

Address all communications to
ERIEZ MANUFACTURING CO.
10 E. 12TH, ERIE PA.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Young Turkeys Profitable Feeders

John H. Lunn, Purdue University extension poultryman, says that the older a turkey gets, the more pounds of feed it takes to produce a pound of meat. Turkeys held beyond their maturity date, which is about 28 to 30 weeks, will take more feed than will be gained back in the selling price. In other words, a rapid growing turkey is a profitable turkey. A 13 week old turkey will eat about 2.5 pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain, while a 28 week old turkey will eat approximately four times this amount for one pound of gain.

Dehydrated Alfalfa for Chicks

Carotene, as supplied by dehydrated alfalfa, was readily utilized by young chicks as early as the first week. There was a definite loss of vitamin A from the livers of chicks receiving 100 gamma or less of carotene per 100 grams of ration regardless of the initial amount present or the carotene intake of the dam. The initial liver storage was maintained with diets containing 250 and 500 gamma of carotene and was markedly increased with diets containing more than 500 gamma of carotene per 100 grams of rations. The loss of yellow pigments was also proportional to the original amount present.—*Poultry Science*.

Starfish Meal for Chicks

Starfish meal, produced by drying and grinding whole starfish, was found to contain 30.7 per cent protein, 17.6 per cent calcium, and 0.35 per cent phosphorus when analyzed. In three experiments in feeding growing chicks the meal was compared with sardine fish meal at the same protein levels as a supplement to a basal diet containing no animal protein. The starfish meal gave as good results as the sardine fish meal when the quantity used did not supply an excess of calcium. The Department of Agriculture scientists say that because of its high calcium content the quantity of starfish meal used in feeding chicks should be limited to 3.5 to 5.0 per cent of the diet. Starfish are taken in considerable quantity in the cleaning of oyster beds.—U. S. D. A.

Broccoli Leaf Meal for Chicks

The Eastern Regional Research Laboratory at Philadelphia has found that the blade portions of broccoli plants, free of stems, were unexpectedly high in protein, containing from 30 to 36 per cent in some cases. This is considerably higher than the 20 per cent found in alfalfa-leaf meal, and approaches the 40 to 45 per cent for oil meals. The research revealed that the leaves are also high in carotene, or pro-vitamin A, and in riboflavin, both of which are needed in poultry feed.

At the suggestion of G. L. Schuster, director of the Delaware station, the Eastern laboratory made up five leaf meals which were fed to chicks at that station. These meals were incorporated into chick mash and constituted 8 per cent of the mash. Chicks fed on this mixture were compared to similar chicks fed on alfalfa-leaf meal. Those receiving the broccoli meal made the fastest growth. Carrot, lima bean, and turnip meals were about equal to alfalfa, and pea vine meal was a little lower. The flavor of the meat of all broilers fed on the vegetable leaf meals was good, but that of the birds fed on broccoli-leaf meal was the best and unusually fine.

Research is now in the pilot-plant stage and is being continued and enlarged in the hope that industry will develop methods that will permit the profitable utilization of the thousands of tons of waste vegetable leaves produced each year.

Vegetable or Meat Protein for Turkeys

The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station found that the feeding of a low meat mash to poults under 8 weeks of age lessened significantly the rate of growth, but this handicap during the brooder period did not have a depressing effect during the growing period. Low meat mash during the growing period certainly had no depressing effect on the gains of the hens.

The gains made by the toms in the growing period on the low meat mash were slightly less than gains made by those on medium and high meat mash, but the difference was not large. No noticeable effect on finish or quality of the birds was obtained.

Tentative conclusions may be drawn that soybean meal may be substituted for fish or meat meal to a point where the protein of animal origin constitutes 12 per cent of the total protein without reduction in the rate of growth, and that the percentage of animal protein may be further reduced to about 5 per cent of the total protein without materially decreasing the rate of growth or affecting unfavorably the economy of gains as measured by the amount of feed required per unit of gain.

Poultry Production Problems

By WALTER C. BERGER, Chief Feed Management Branch, before Northeastern Poultry Producers Council

Answers cannot be pulled out of a hat in these days of war schedules. There are too many uncertainties—too many factors which are variable. If we knew just when the war would end, what effect that will have on foreign markets, what the final figures will be on this year's feed production—if the War Food Administration knew these and other things we could make some pretty accurate estimates, and so could you. Not having a crystal ball, however, we cannot draw complete blueprints now. We shall have to analyze the situation as we go along, making recommendations from time to time.

Poultry is the second largest user of feed concentrates among the major livestock groups, and they have also had the second highest percentage increase in feed use during the war years. The average number of hens and pullets on hand on Jan. 1 during the prewar years 1937-41 was 377,000,000. This number went up to 426,000,000 Jan. 1, 1942; 488,000,000 Jan. 1, 1943; 515,000,000 Jan. 1, 1944.

The number eggs set in May was down 49 per cent from a year earlier. The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in June was 65 per cent less than the number for June, 1943. Eggs set in June were 73 per cent less than in the same period last year, and 75 per cent fewer chicks were booked on July 1 than a year earlier. Chick production for the first six months of 1944 was 1,035,000,000—a decrease of about 19 per cent from the same period in 1943.

A high rate of culling from flocks was also reported from May and June, contrasted with a relatively low rate for the early months of the year.

The United States Army provides at least an egg a day per man—about 65 eggs more a year for each service man than he would eat in civilian life. And we planned for a big army—the one that is now fighting around the world. Production had to fill up the pipelines to foreign fields of operation, with stockpiles at strategic points. We caught up with this part of the job by late 1943, and there was no longer need to continue big expansion. This is another reason why the goals set last fall called for a

leveling off in production—even for adjustments downward.

It still looks as though we should aim at a reduction of not less than 10% in the number of layers on hand next Jan. 1, as compared with last January—and personally I am not at all sure that we will not find that it would be better to move toward a reduction of a little more than 10 per cent.

Crystalline Riboflavin in Poultry Ration

In an experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College designed to test the value of crystalline riboflavin (Merck) as a substitute for naturally-occurring riboflavin in high-grade chick-starting rations, 7 groups of 35 Barred Rock chicks each were raised under carefully controlled conditions from hatching until 10 weeks of age. Rations for the groups contained, respectively, 5 (control), 3.75, 2.5, 1.25, 0, 0 and 0 per cent buttermilk powder.

Crystalline riboflavin was added to rations 2, 3, 4 and 5 to bring the riboflavin content up to that of the control, approx. 1700 gamma per lb. In group 6 the adjustment was made with B-Y riboflavin supplement, and in group 7 partly with B-Y and partly with crystalline riboflavin. The protein content of all rations was adjusted to 19 to 19.5 per cent. Microbiological assays were used to check the riboflavin contents of the rations. Only groups 5 and 7 showed slightly lower average weights at 10 weeks.

The chicks in these same groups showed slightly poorer feathering and somewhat less thrifty appearance than the chicks in the other groups, in none of which was any difference discernible. It appears that a certain minimum level of natural sources of riboflavin may be desirable. The use of synthetic crystalline riboflavin in rations for growing chicks gives satisfactory results, but where possible, a small amount of buttermilk powder should be retained in the ration.

Help Your Feeders Feed Efficiently

This authoritative book will help you to help your feeders get the most from their feeds.

FEEDS and FEEDING

Morrison

World's most quoted authority. Known as the bible of the feed trade. Covers feeding, care and management of all classes of larger farm animals. Gives full information on composition, analysis, value and use of each recognized feedstuff. Cross indexed for ready reference. 20th edition, 9th printing, 1,050 pages, well illustrated. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Price, \$5.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Turkey Production to Break Record

A record number of turkeys will be raised this year in the United States—35,666,000 birds, or 8 per cent more than last year and 4 per cent above the previous record crop of 1940. The 1944 crop will exceed the 5-year (1936-40) average by 20 per cent. Producers' intentions on Jan. 1 pointed to a 2 per cent increase in the turkey crop this year. However, with 8 per cent more breeder hens on hand, and favorable weather during the early hatching season, a much larger hatch of poults was produced. The hatching season was about a month earlier than last year.

Altho there has been general apprehension about the 1944 feed supply, sufficient feeds have been available to meet the needs of the growing turkeys and the 1944 feed crop prospects are generally favorable in the more important turkey raising areas.—U.S.D.A.

Deficiency of Choline in Soybean Meal

At Purdue University Exp. Sta. a uniform sample of soybeans was divided into 2 lots; one was solvent-processed, and the other expeller-processed in a commercial plant. The purpose of the experiment was to ascertain the availability of choline in expeller- and solvent-processed soybean oil meals and oils. Addition of 150 mg. of choline chloride per 100 gms. of feed significantly increased growth over the basal ration, which contained approximately one-third of either solvent- or expeller-processed soybean oil meal. When 4 per cent soybean oil replaced the equivalent amount of refined corn oil in the basal ration, no increase in growth resulted, indicating the absence of an appreciative amount of available choline. In the type of rations fed neither solvent- nor expeller-processed soybean oil meal supplied an adequate amount of available choline for satisfactory growth.

Fish Liver Industry of British Columbia

Last year, fish liver marketings in British Columbia included 12 different kinds of livers and several kinds of viscera, in the aggregate amount of more than 6,600,000 pounds. These, with the oil produced from them brought \$2,807,500. Ten years previously the total market return from four kinds of fish livers, a little under 280,000 pounds, was less than \$56,000.

The explanation of the enormous increases in quantity and value is in the added discoveries relative to the vitamin content of fish livers and in the great demand which has developed for vitamin oils, especially since the war began. Last year's production of liver oils in British Columbia, where much the greater part of Canada's output of fish oils is manufactured, was close to four million pounds and it had a marketed value of more than \$2,700,000. And in those figures no account is taken of the big Pacific production of industrial fish oils.

The dogfish, or grayfish, once regarded as worthless, and detested by fishermen because of the trouble and loss it caused them as they fished for other species, is the fish which dominated the 1943 picture.

No dogfish livers were collected in British Columbia ten years ago for use in oil making, though some of the fish were used by reduction plants in manufacturing ordinary fish oil. In those days nobody knew that Pacific dogfish had vitamin content tucked away in their livers in valuable measure. (The Pacific dogfish outdoes its Atlantic cousin in vitamin value of the liver.) By 1943, however, and, indeed, some time before that, the scientists had added a good deal to their knowledge of fish livers as

sources of vitamin supply, with federal fisheries research people in Canada ranking among the leaders in work on fish oils.

The result of this new knowledge, coupled with wartime need for vitamin oils, was that last year the fishermen of British Columbia landed more than 5,100,000 pounds of dogfish livers and received for them about \$1,345,000. Oil produced from them was valued on the market at nearly \$2,030,000.

Soybean Crushing Capacity

By EDWARD G. SCHIFFMAN, senior agricultural economist of Farm Credit Administration.

On April 1, 1942, there were a total of 79 soybean mills in the United States, excluding those mills located on the west coast and in the southern states, some of which processed small quantities of beans. These mills had an estimated annual capacity of approximately 106 million bushels of which about 23 million was of the solvent type. By comparison, on July 1, 1944, there were 137 soybean mills, including those in operation, under construction, and the ones for which priorities had been approved prior to July 1, 1944, with an annual capacity of approximately 172 million bushels of which about 46 million is of the solvent type.

While it is too early in the season to predict with accuracy the 1944 production of soybeans, an estimate has been made using July 1 farmers' intentions to harvest and a yield based upon long-time average conditions. On this basis a crop in excess of 192 million bushels can be expected of which approximately 160 million bushels should be available for processing. This leaves 32 million bushels to be used for seed, livestock feed, and for human consumption. Approximately 153 million would be available for processing in the central area as compared with its estimated capacity of 170 million bushels.

Some limited concept of the disadvantages under which screw press mills will be operating can be had from the processing margins provided for in the 1944 processor contract of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Solvent extraction plants with a capacity of less than 3,000 bus. per day pay \$2.257 per bushel for beans purchased from Commodity Credit Corporation as compared with \$2.108 per bushel for mills of the same size equipped with modern screw presses, or \$0.149 more per bushel. These solvent extraction plants are allowed a processing margin of \$0.40 per bushel as compared with \$0.37 allowed modern screw press equipped mills, or \$0.03 more per bushel. This means that these solvent extraction plants are receiving \$0.119 per bushel less for processing soybeans than mills using the most modern type of screw press.

This does not mean, however, that mills using the solvent extraction method are now receiving smaller net returns. It does indicate something of the competitive situation that may exist once all price controls now confronting processors are removed. With the extensive research now being carried on in connection with solvent extraction methods the costs of mills using this process may be brought to a level with or even below those using screw press equipment.

With the recent improvements in the smaller type solvent plants the relative advantage of the larger mills has been reduced in comparison with pre-war years when the only satisfactory small mills available were of the screw press or hydraulic type.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1943, in tons, were:

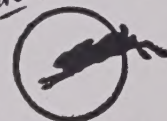
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	66	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	2,704	1,393	594	928
Kansas City	17,388	24,696	15,786	17,208
St. Louis	1,752	444	2,940	432

KELLY DUPLEX
FEED MILL MACHINERY
Everything for Mill and Elevator
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, O., U.S.A.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses
Protein, Fat, and Fibre —Feed or Grain— Analyzed at Reasonable Rates
Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

INSTALL

Jacobson MACHINERY

for BIGGER PROFITS

UNIVERSAL Hammermill
AJACS Pulverizer
ECONOMY Magnetic Separator
CORN Cutter and Grader
Vertical Feed Mixer
Truck Dumps and other equipment. Write for information.

WANTED — Distributors or Sales Representatives in Northeast and other open territories. Write for our proposition.

A. E. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc.
1084 10th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Dried Beet Pulp for Fattening Steers

Three trials were conducted in which 550- to 685-pound steer calves were full-fed shelled corn in comparison with a mixture of two-thirds shelled corn and one-third dried beet pulp, by weight, and with a mixture of equal parts, by weight, of shelled corn and dried beet pulp. The trials were 224, 238 and 235 days in length. In the second and third trials the shelled corn was ground.

In the three trials the average daily gains of the steers fed shelled corn, the mixture of two-thirds shelled corn and one-third dried beet pulp, and the mixture of equal parts of shelled corn and dried beet pulp respectively were: first trial, 2.11, 2.11 and 2.13 pounds; second trial, 2.07, 2.30 and 2.24 pounds; and third trial, 2.19, 2.17 and 2.19 pounds.

The amount of corn or corn and dried beet pulp required for 100 pounds of gain by the three lots respectively was: first trial, 720, 750 and 745 pounds; second trial, 651, 617 and 622 pounds; and third trial, 496, 501 and 498 pounds. This difference in grain requirement per unit of gain between the three trials probably was due to differences in initial weight and condition of the steers used; to differences in the rate of feeding concentrates in the three trials and to differences in the condition of the finished steers at the close of the trials.

In the comparison between shelled corn and the mixture of two-thirds shelled corn and one-third dried beet pulp, 1.0 ton of dried pulp replaced the following amounts of feed: first trial, one ton of dried pulp plus 43 pounds of soybean pellets replaced approximately 31.1 bushels of corn, 190 pounds of alfalfa-molasses feed (47 pounds molasses plus 143 pounds alfalfa), 502 pounds of prairie hay and 26 pounds of silage; in the second trial 1.0 ton of dried pulp replaced 41.8 bus. of corn, 59 pounds of soybean pellets, 68 pounds of ground Early Kalo fodder, and 839 pounds of silage; and in the third trial 1.0 ton of pulp plus 24 pounds of alfalfa hay replaced 34.9 bus. of corn and 2,011 pounds of silage.

In the comparison between shelled corn and the mixture of equal parts of shelled corn and dried beet pulp, the replacement value of 1.0 ton of dried beet pulp was: first trial 1.0 ton of dried beet pulp plus 58 pounds of soybean pellets replaced 33.1 bus. of corn, 6.0 pounds of alfalfa hay, 262 pounds of molasses feed (66 pounds of molasses and 196 pounds of alfalfa), 93 pounds of silage and 337 pounds of prairie hay; in the second trial 1.0 ton of pulp replaced 39.0 bus. of corn, 32 pounds of soybean pellets, 26 pounds of ground Early Kalo and 772 pounds of silage; and in the third trial 1.0 ton of pulp replaced 35.9 bus. of corn and 1,685 pounds of silage.

On the basis of market and slaughter data the steers fed the mixtures containing dried beet pulp were fully equal in market desirability to the steers finished on shelled corn without dried pulp. In the first trial the steers fed corn shrank 2.33 per cent in shipment to market; the steers fed two-thirds corn and one-third pulp shrank 1.35 per cent; and the steers fed equal parts of shelled corn and dried pulp shrank 3.17 per cent. In the second trial the shrink for the lots fed the three rations respectively was 2.93, 2.80 and 3.45 per cent and in the third trial 3.68, 3.50 and 3.91 per cent. In all three trials the lot fed equal parts of corn and pulp shrank more than the other two lots. However, in all three trials the steers fed mixtures containing dried beet pulp yielded a higher percentage of beef than the steers fed corn. In the first trial the steers fed corn dressed 61.9 per cent and the two lots fed mixtures containing pulp dressed 63.7 and 63.6 per cent; in the second trial the steers fed corn dressed 59.9 per cent, whereas the two lots fed mixtures containing corn and pulp were slaughtered together and dressed 60.7 per cent. In the third trial the dressing yields for the

three lots respectively were 59.9, 60.5 and 60.2 per cent.

Carcass grades were secured in only the first trial. The carcasses in Lot 1 were somewhat more uniform than the carcasses in Lots 2 and 3, but there was little difference between lots in carcass grades.—Bull. 359, Neb. Exp. Station.

Lamb Crop of 1944 Smaller

The 1944 lamb crop, estimated at 29,603,000 head, was about 1,700,000 head or 5½ per cent smaller than the 1943 lamb crop and was about 3 per cent below the 10-year (1933-42) average crop. With the exception of the crops of 1935 and 1937, following the drought years of 1934 and 1936, it was the smallest lamb crop since 1930.

The lamb crop in the native sheep states this year is estimated at 10,362,000 head, a decrease of about 7 per cent from a year earlier and of 4 per cent from the 10-year average. The lamb crop this year was below last in all of the North Central states and in all of the other important native sheep states.—U. S. D. A.

New Feed Trade-Marks

Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has registered the representation of a sheaf of wheat as trade-mark No. 460,614 for feeds and flour.

White Laboratories, Newark, N. J., has registered the word Livex as trade-mark No. 471,375 for poultry and livestock feed supplement.

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., has registered the word Chek-R-Poults as trade-mark No. 469,478 for turkey poult.

Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., has registered the words Big Red as trade-mark No. 467,934 for dog food.

Harper Feed Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., have registered the words Harco Vigorizer as trade-mark No. 464,507 for poultry feeds.

Earl J. Chappel, Rockford, Ill., has registered the words Chappie-Ration as trade-mark No. 466,980 for canned dog food.

Griscom & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have registered the words Grisco Feeds as trade-mark No. 461,849 for animal and poultry feeds.

The Amburgo Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has registered the word Semisol as trade-mark No. 466,248 for distillers solubles for livestock feeding.

Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has registered the word Occident as trade-mark No. 466,126 for feed and flour.

W.F.A. Program on Feed Peas

Effective Sept. 6 as announced two days later the War Food Administration will support prices of 1944-crop dry wrinkled peas by making adjustment payments to dealers on peas sold for use as feed instead of by a program of outright purchase as originally planned.

The dealer will pay to the producer \$2.65 per 100 pounds for thresher-run dry wrinkled peas (in bags) which would grade U. S. No. 2 or better after normal processing. The dealer, in turn, will sell the peas for feed at not less than a minimum price of \$2.25 per 100 pounds. After such sale has been certified, WFA will pay the dealer 40 cents per 100 pounds (if sold at the minimum price) to cover the difference in the purchase and sale price plus 20 cents for purchasing, handling and merchandising the peas as feed, making a total of 60 cents.

To encourage sale of the peas at more than the minimum price, the dealer will be credited with half of the amount received above \$2.25 per 100 pounds. For example, if the peas are sold at \$2.35, the dealer will retain the additional 10 cents and receive from WFA a payment of 55 cents, or a total of 65 cents instead of 60 cents.

WFA will purchase stocks remaining in dealers' hands as of June 30, 1945, at \$2.85 per 100 pounds, which will cover cost plus 20 cents for handling.

The Buros Agree on Hogs

The Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration with the approval of the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, have announced that ceiling prices on live hogs will not be reduced from present levels prior to June 30, 1945.

Ceiling prices are \$14.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for hogs weighing 240 pounds or less and \$14.00 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for hogs weighing more than 240 pounds.

The War Food Administration also stated that the support price of \$12.50 per hundredweight, Chicago basis, for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds, which becomes effective Oct. 1, 1944, will be continued until June 30, 1945.

Mineral Deficiencies of Soybeans

In a study of the amounts and ratios of calcium and phosphorus needed adequately to supplement a maize and soybean ration for pigs, the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station found that the optimum ratio ranged from 1.5 to 2.5. A ratio of 1.4 to 2.4 produced the best gains. The thickest bone wall in the 3 experiments was produced by calcium: phosphorus ratios of 2.4, 2.6 and 1.3, respectively. The total gain and average daily gain of pigs was not improved by the addition of minerals to the basal ration, altho the efficiency of feed utilization was improved.

The best results in bone ash and breaking strength of the bone were obtained with rations containing about 0.6 to 0.7 per cent calcium and 0.4 and 0.5 per cent phosphorus. The study was made over a period of 3 years with pigs weighing 50 lb. fed on rations of about 85 per cent yellow maize and 12 to 14 per cent soybean meal or roasted soybean, with 0 to 3.75 per cent calcium carbonate and from 0 to 1 per cent disodium phosphate. Determinations of the gains to about 200 lb. liveweight, bone measurements, and breaking strength of the bone were included.

Additions of small amounts of trace elements to the maize and soybean ration did not produce significant improvement. It was considered that sufficient of these trace elements were present in the natural feeds. In general, these results were confirmed by studies with rats of the minerals necessary to supplement the maize and soybean meal ration adequately.

EXPORT-IMPORT-DOMESTIC

GRAIN-FEED INGREDIENTS

COMMERCIAL FEEDS

Since



1877

WALLACE, BURTON & DAVIES CO.

**490 Greenwich St.
New York 13, N. Y.**

From Abroad

The United States (CCC) bought 6,000,000 bus. of Argentine corn at 61 cents per bushel f.o.b. Rosario.

India's wheat crop is estimate in the fourth forecast as 9,851,000 tons, against the final a year ago of 10,945,000 tons.

The third estimate of the Argentine corn crop is 343,683,000 bus., which is much larger than the small 76,499,000-bu. crop of 1943.

French authorities have had 100,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of meat placed at their disposal by the Argentine government as a gift.

The British government has arranged for the shipment of 800,000 tons of grain to India during the 12 months ending with October, 1944.

Portugal estimates the 1944 wheat crop at 12 million bushels, compared with 11 million bushels harvested in 1943. Indications are that the crop will fall about 10 million bushels below normal requirements for the coming season.

Hand mills for grinding wheat into flour for the liberated nations of Europe is one of the queer ideas developed by the U.N.R.R.A. This is on a par with the R.E.A. idea of supplying U. S. farm families with small grinders to make their own flour.

Argentina's 1944 flaxseed crop, harvesting of which will take place in November and December, may be one of the smallest in many years, according to the latest reports received by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Figures are not yet available as to the acreage in Australia seeded to wheat for the 1944-45 crop, but they will probably be a little under those of last season's acreage of 8,300,000 acres. An unofficial estimate of production from the new wheat crop in Australia indicates only 75,000,000 bus. compared with 107,500,000 bus. harvested last December-January.—Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne.

Barley imported into Sweden between July 1, 1944, and June 30, 1945, will be exempt from duty by royal decree No. 420.

Southern Italy's crop prospects, it is reported, are so good that exports of food from the U. S. to Italy for relief have been stopped.

The crushing of 75,770,000 bus. of flaxseed for fuel, from the 1943-44 supply has been authorized by the Argentine ministry of agriculture.

Corn for fuel has been added to the list of commodities dealt in on the future market in Buenos Aires. Trading is in multiples of 100 metric tons (110 short tons).

A concrete grain elevator of 225,000 bus. capacity is being built at the port of Landskrona in Southwestern Sweden for the Central Ass'n of Farmers in Skane province.

Italy has been warned by the allies that after this harvest she will have to support herself. Sicilian farmers are refusing to yield up their surplus crop at the government price of 1,000 lire per quintal, whereas in the upper Tiber valley this price is looked on with some suspicion as being too high.

Brazil will build a number of grain elevators in the wheat growing regions with the co-operation of engineers from the United States. A division of the ministry of agriculture is carrying out the program. Besides concrete, brick and wood will be used in the construction. The capacity, however, is said to be as little as 250 tons each.

The Official Argentine report on conditions affecting the field crops during the month of July says that an almost total lack of rains during that time was unfavorable for the work of seeding and for the development of the fields already germinated, and adds that even tho the eastern part of the province of Buenos Aires, the south of Santa Fe and the south of Entre Rios were more favoured by moisture, the quality could not be considered normal for requirements.

Michigan Feed Men Will Meet

The Michigan Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting on Oct. 12 and 13 at Lansing, Mich.

The first day will be spent at the Olds Hotel and the second day at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Pres. Fred N. Rowe is preparing an interesting program.

Increased Storage Rate for Soybeans in Iowa

For some time the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has been in contact with O.P.A. asking for an increased rate for warehousing soybeans. A few weeks ago a conference was held in Des Moines in conjunction with representatives from the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Ft. Dodge. A joint committee was appointed to present facts and figures to the O.P.A. requesting an increased storage rate. The rate allowed is not what was asked for and is not as high as it should be, but it does give an increase which will average about 1.5c per bushel above the storage rate for former years. This will mean that if there are ten to fifteen million bushels stored in Iowa this year, as estimated, the warehousemen will receive from \$150,000 to \$175,000 more than they have received under the old rate.

Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, points out that Iowa warehousemen that are operating under the Iowa Bonded Warehouse Law and whose tariff on storage of soybeans is not as high as the new order permits should file a new tariff with the Warehouse Division of the Commerce Commission at Des Moines to conform with the new order. Elevator operators who want to warehouse beans and are not licensed under the Iowa Bonded Warehouse Law should petition the Warehouse Division of the Commerce Commission for a license. The Commission will furnish forms.

The order issued by Rae E. Walters, regional administrator, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, and effective Sept. 25, reads as follows:

Country Elevator Storage of Soybeans in Iowa

(a) What This Order Does: This order establishes maximum prices for country elevator storage of soybeans in the State of Iowa. For the purposes of this order, "country elevator storage" means storage in elevators or other facilities primarily used for the receiving of soybeans and grains directly from producers in truck or wagon load quantities, the maintenance of soybeans or grain in storage, and the shipment of such soybeans and grains to processors or terminal elevators.

(b) Maximum Prices: The maximum price per 60 lb. bushel for country elevator storage of soybeans, including insurance, shall be:

1. 6½c for any five month period of storage or fraction thereof;
2. 1/30c for each day after the first five month period of storage;
3. 5c for in and out handling when such services are actually performed by the elevator.

No charges other than those above enumerated may be added for insurance, handling, grading, turning, loading, unloading, inspecting, or any other service connected with the receipt of soybeans for storage, maintenance during storage period, or delivery from elevator.

(c) Alternative Maximum Prices: A country elevator may accept storage of soybeans on a cubic feet or unit basis other than the basis set forth in paragraph (b). The maximum price for any storage of soybeans where storage is contracted for on some basis other than that provided in Section (b) shall be the maximum price which the country elevator has established in March, 1942, for the storage of soybeans or if the country elevator shall not have stored soybeans in March, 1942, then the maximum price established for the storage of corn.

As a result of a short jute crop in India, the burlap supply situation appears to be growing more serious. The heavy domestic and military demands for cotton bags have forced bag manufacturers to draw heavily on their working inventory of cotton cloth.

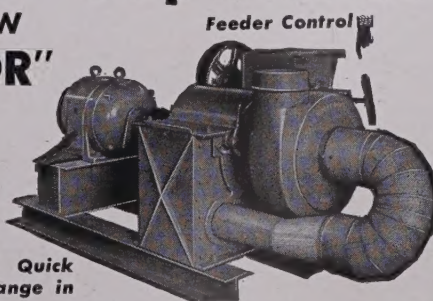
GRUENDLER CRAFTSMANSHIP

Serving Industry over 50 Years

Greater Capacities

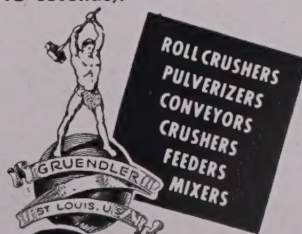
with the NEW
"SUPERIOR"
High Speed
FEED
GRINDER

Investigate this
Grinder with the Quick
Change SCREENS (change in
15 seconds).



Here is a Grinder far advanced in design to step up production of accurately ground feed to meet the demands of stock and poultry raisers.

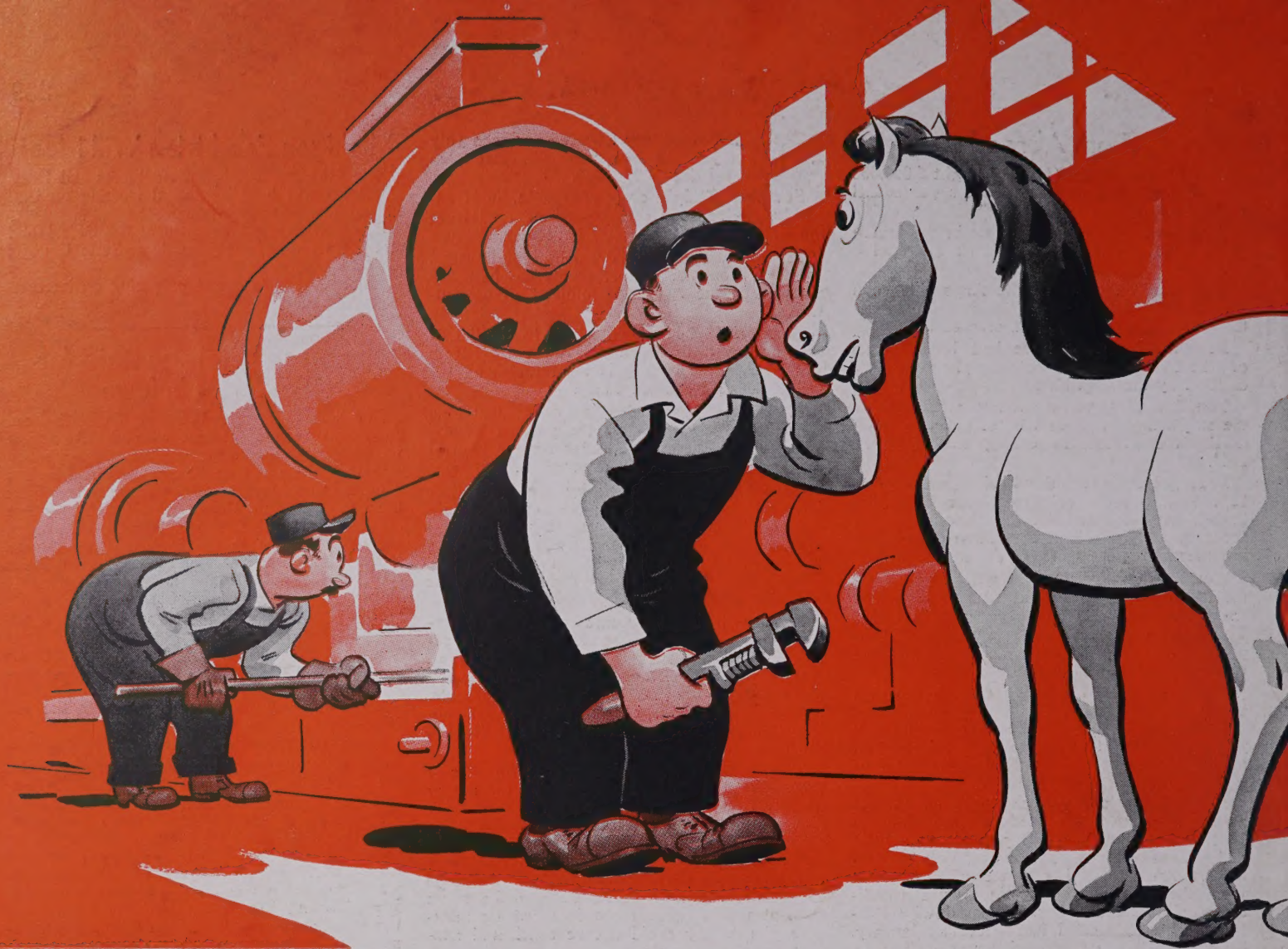
"Data Mailed on Request"



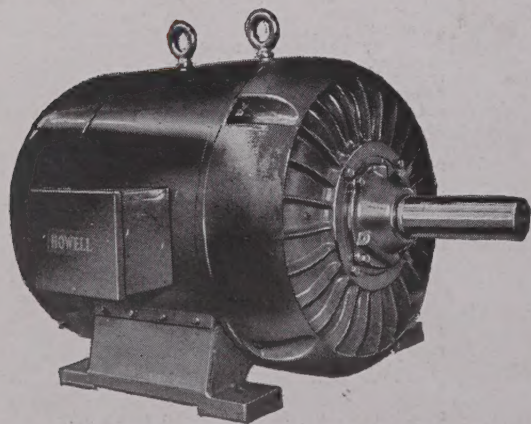
GRUENDLER

CRUSHER and PULVERIZER CO.

2915-17 North Market St., ST. LOUIS (6), MO.



Don't Be Fussin' and Fixin'—Get Horsepower by Howell



Howell Enclosed, Fan-Cooled Motor—Type K. (shown above). Available through 125 Hp. . . . all working parts are protected against dust, fumes or moisture . . . Fan cooling prevents undue temperature rise (motor overheating) . . . All steel, streamlined housing provides minimum weight and greater compactness of overall length . . . built to N.E.M.A. frame dimensions . . . special horizontal and vertical fan-cooled motors are available.

Also a wide range of other types of motors up to 150 Hp.

REPAIR MAN: I'd like to wrap this wrench around the guy's neck who insulated this motor.

HORSE: I know how you feel about sloppy work.

REPAIR MAN: Here we are at the peak of production, and what happens? Motor failure . . . tear down the machine . . . lose time . . . get behind—all because the motor wasn't built right in the first place.

HORSE: My good man, stop worrying! Use Howell Motors. The entire stator of every Howell Motor is triple-treated with Howell Bond varnish. It is made to withstand temperatures up to 350° F.—is water and oil proof and grease resisting, and it will not break or crack. The rotors are copper, too, and the best grade bronze or ball bearings are used. You just can't buy better motors.

REPAIR MAN: That's right! I know it! I'm specifyin' HOWELL for all my new jobs.

Phone the nearest Howell representative today, or write direct to the factory for prices, data and delivery dates on Howell standard or specialized motors for every industry, up to 150 Hp.

HOWELL ELECTRIC MOTORS COMPANY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of Quality Motors Since 1915